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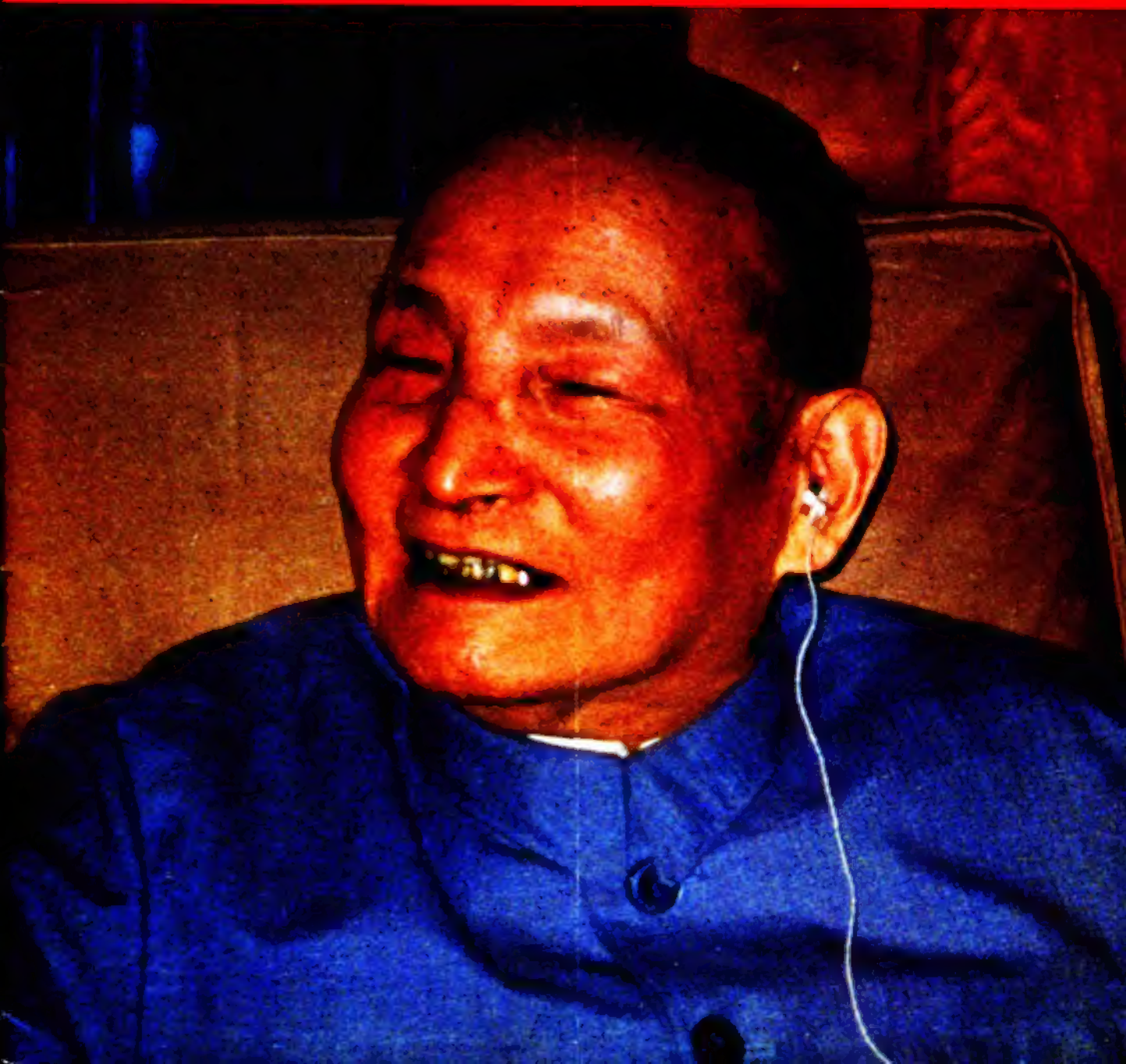
March 26, 1984

BEIJING REVIEW

北京周報

A CHINESE WEEKLY OF
NEWS AND VIEWS

- **Chen Yun on Cadre Policy**
- **How to Develop Teacher Education**





China's 10 Best Athletes for 1983:
Zhu Jianhua, 21, from Shanghai.



Song Xiaobo (left), 25,
from Beijing.



Lang Ping (left), 23, from Beijing.



Cao Yanhua (right), 22, from Shanghai.



Wu Shude, 25,
from Guangxi.



Xu Yongjiu (first right), 21,
from Liaoning.



Tong Fei, 22, from Jiangxi.

Luan Jin, 26, from Fujian.



Guo Yonglin (first left),
30, for the PLA.



Guo Yuehua, 29,
from Fujian.

SPOTLIGHT



BEIJING REVIEW

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CONTENTS

NOTES FROM THE EDITORS 4-5

Building More 'Civilized Villages'

LETTERS 5

EVENTS & TRENDS 6-11

President Li in Turkey

Hu on China's Open Policy

Peng Zhen Meets Nepalese Guests

Zhao Comments on Ties With US
Xinhua Director on Xianggang Issue

NPC Standing Committee Meets
Taiwan Strait: Safer Navigation
Disputes Solved by Arbitration
Computer Training of Cadres Planned

Unifying System of Measurement
Birth Rate Down

Health Centres Set Up in Shanghai

Booming Rural Science Associations

INTERNATIONAL 12-15

Soviet-US: Military Confrontation in Asia

Central Europe: Military Reduction Talks Resumed

Developing Countries: Not Out of the Quagmire Yet

Brazil: Debate Over Presidential Election

On Cadre Policy 16

Report From Bogota: Colombia Pursues Its Own Course 25

Teacher Education in China 27

FROM THE CHINESE PRESS 30-31

CULTURE & SCIENCE 32-34

COVER: Chen Yun Photo by Li Ping

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WEEK

Veteran Party Leader on Cadre Policy

Four decades ago, Chen Yun, in a speech that combined political shrewdness with pithy witticism, spelled out the four basic points of the Party's cadre policy, which is intended to produce happy and devoted revolutionaries. The principles laid down in this speech still apply in present-day China during its ambitious modernization drive (p. 16).

Li Xiannian Visits Turkey

In Ankara, the visit by President Li Xiannian was hailed as a historic event that brought the two ancient peoples of China and Turkey even closer. Leaders of the two countries expressed their concern over the turbulent world situation and stressed the need for foreign troops to withdraw from Afghanistan and Kampuchea (p. 6).

Interview With Colombia's Foreign Minister

In a special interview, Colombia's Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo speaks of the political and socio-economic reasons for the crisis in Central America as well as Sino-Colombian friendship. He describes how Colombia pursues its own course and condemns foreign intervention in the region (p. 25).

Building "Civilized Villages"

The drive to build "civilized villages," now under way in many parts of China, has proved fruitful. Those cited as "civilized villages" have increased production and eliminated theft, gambling, fights and superstition. When every grass-roots organization becomes a civilized unit, China's goal of enhancing the material and cultural aspects of civilization will be realized (p. 4).

Developing Teachers' Colleges

With the development of teachers' colleges in recent years, a discussion is going on around the question which is the best way for training teachers (p. 27).

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Building More 'Civilized Villages'

by AN ZHIGUO
Political Editor

Two years ago, 76 villages in coastal Dongtai County in east China's Jiangsu Province launched a movement to improve their cultural facilities and social order while increasing production. Since then, 56 of them have been without any theft, gambling, fights and feudal superstition.

Villages in some other parts of the country are also being built into hamlets where much has been achieved in building socialist civilization, both material and ethical. Hence the term "civilized villages." This is a new thing. In northeast China's Heilongjiang Province, 9,420 production brigades are involved in the movement, accounting for 67 per cent of the total in the province. Of them, about 1,000 have achieved remarkable progress and thus been cited as "civilized villages" by authorities at or above the county level.

To build villages and other units with socialist culture and ethics as well as good production records has been listed as one of the goals of the third annual "socialist ethics month." (Since 1982, China has designated March as the "socialist ethics month.")

In recent years, China's countryside has adopted a contract system which links remuneration with output and is mainly based on household management. This has enhanced the peasants' enthusiasm for production. As a result, agricultural production has developed rapidly and the living standards

of the peasants have improved accordingly.

However, the peasants' cultural life in many rural areas is still at a rather low level, and the environmental sanitation remains to be improved. In some places, due to the influence of decadent capitalist and feudal ideas in particular, the social order is poor. There is much crime, gambling and feudal superstition. The peasants earnest-

"Civilized villages" mushrooming all over China's rural areas are playing a vital role in promoting socialist morality, boosting production and cultural development, strengthening democracy and improving environmental sanitation. Their experiences are quickly spreading to the cities. All this is geared to the goal of achieving a high level of socialist ethics while enhancing society's material wealth.

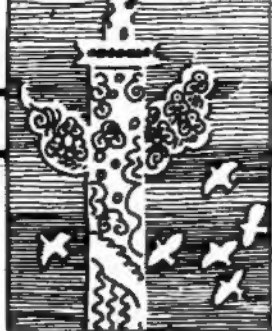
ly hope to change the situation. The movement to build "civilized villages" is designed to meet their demand and help them improve their material and cultural life.

The movement to build "civilized villages" is rich and varied in content. Its characteristics in various places differ. However, they can be summarized as follows:

(1) Ideological education. The purpose of this is to strengthen the peasants' collectivist spirit and their love for the socialist motherland and help them correctly handle the relationship between the state, the collective and the individual. Education in materialism is conducted in order to do away with feudal superstition. Communist morality education is aimed at helping them foster social unity and friendship, make it a pleasure to help others, and show respect for the old and love for the young.

(2) Strengthening democracy and the legal system. This means to draw up village rules according to state policies and decrees and in light of the local conditions, to carry out democratic management, to struggle against words and deeds which are harmful to the social security, and to work hard in preventing crime and helping delinquents mend their ways.

(3) Cultural development. This means to make efforts to popularize primary school education, to develop secondary school education, to wipe out illiteracy among the young and middle-aged, and to set up kindergartens in villages where conditions permit. In commune (township) seats and densely populated towns, cultural centres which include cinemas, libraries, popular science rooms, TV rooms, recreation rooms, sports grounds, broadcasting stations and billboards will be gradually built. It is also necessary to raise the people's consciousness in family planning.



(4) Improving environmental sanitation. This means to improve the sanitary conditions of the environment and make rural courtyards and villages spick and span, to prevent diseases and build up people's health, and to grow more trees and flowers to green and beautify the rural villages and towns.

(5) Developing production. This means to improve the responsibility system in production, to further develop agricultural production and to continuously raise the living standards of the peasants.

The experience of building "civilized villages" in the rural areas has been quickly spread to the cities. In some cities, a movement has been launched to build civilized factories, department stores, schools, neighbourhoods and theatres. For instance, people in 707 residential areas in Tianjin (accounting for 38.1 per cent of the total) have now begun to build civilized neighbourhoods.

One of the strategic goals of China's socialist construction is to achieve a high level of socialist ethics, while enhancing the material wealth of society. Building "civilized villages" and other civilized units is a good way to realize this goal. When every grass-roots organization becomes a civilized unit, the goal of enhancing the material and cultural aspects of civilization will be realized in the whole society.

A Marvellous Feature

I heartily appreciate the special report by Dai Yannian in issue No. 8 ("Shaanxi: Cradle of Chinese Culture and Revolution" — Ed.) What a wonderful piece! I read it again and again with joy, feeling China's heart beating over the long span of hundreds of years. Already possessing some information on Shaanxi, I found more pleasure than others in reading it.

I like the author's accuracy, his collection of materials, his fair-mindedness and selflessness. On the one hand, he describes the remarkable progress achieved since liberation; on the other, he never tries to cover up any remaining defects. His excellent report affords Westerners a view of one of China's major provinces, while informing them of its significance in the past. I may also add that Shaanxi Province was the birthplace of modern China.

I would also like to praise your new cover. I share the view of your reader Maesuno Kyoko, who poured out his enthusiasm in the "Letters" of issue Nos. 5 and 6. In the past I maintained that content is, after all, of the most pronounced importance. Now I have altered my ideas. I cannot deny that a pretty girl will look even more beautiful if she is dressed up.

Antonio Aresu
Hocilaart, Belgium

Mao's Letters

I'm glad to see that *The Selected Letters of Mao Zedong* has come off the press. It furnishes the world with a scientific approach to studying the role played by Mao Zedong in China's revolution.

Embracing substantial and vivid ground, Mao's letters, which I read

in issue No. 52, 1983, rekindled my enthusiasm to read Mao Zedong's works.

In my early days I revered Chairman Mao. Twenty years ago, I delved into *The Selected Works of Mao Zedong* and the other works relating to the polemics on the international communist movement. During the early days of the "cultural revolution," I thought that a great revolution was taking place in China. But later on I became conscious of certain changes there. After studying Marxism and observing China's reality, I didn't think that China was carrying on socialism. This led me in the last 10 years to put aside Mao's works. *The Selected Works of Mao Zedong* (Volumes 1-4 and Volume 5 which I bought in 1977), and *Long Live Mao Zedong Thought* (which I bought in 1975) gathered dust on my shelves.

But the publication of Mao Zedong's letters is bound to renew my determination to realize myself as well as society.

I hope that the Japanese edition of *The Selected Letters of Mao Zedong* will be released at an early date.

Rikuzo Maeda
Amagasaki, Japan

China's Telecommunications

Your article on China's telecommunications (issue No. 44, 1983) was impressive. Both your achievements and efforts are tremendous.

I find that your reports on the Chinese people's daily life and national and regional affairs are of great help to your readers.

L. Mogford
Cumberland, Britain

President Li in Turkey

President Li Xiannian, in discussions with Turkey's President Kenan Evren, has called for efforts to oppose war, safeguard peace and check the rivalry between the two superpowers.

"World peace can be safeguarded when the third world nations, the European countries and the people of the United States and the Soviet Union rise against war and the arms race and strive to bring about genuine disarmament," said Li as he met with Evren in Ankara on March 14.

Both Li, whose visit to Turkey lasted from March 13 to 19, and Evren stressed that the international situation has grown more turbulent rather than eased, but that the worldwide call for peace is continuing to grow.

On the issues of Kampuchea and Afghanistan, the two leaders called for the implementation of the UN resolutions regarding the two countries and the end to foreign aggression. They said that foreign troops should pull out from the two countries so that the Kampuchean and Afghan peoples could settle their own problems.

Regarding the Iran-Iraq war, Li said that China looks forward to an early end of the war as "peace benefits both sides and war makes them suffer."

Evren expressed regret over the war between the two neighbours. He hoped that they would soon effect a reconciliation with each other. He also expressed the hope that the Arab countries would strengthen their unity.

They noted with satisfaction the progress made in Sino-Turkish relations, especially since Evren's first visit to China in 1982.

They agreed that frequent contacts and consultations between the leaders of both countries would deepen mutual understanding and help develop bilateral relations.

Li, at a state banquet given by Evren, praised the Turkish Government's and people's tireless efforts in seeking a relaxation of international tension in accordance with the principle of "peace at home, peace in the world" advocated by Ataturk ("the father of modern Turkey"—Kemal).

Evren said, "Turkey has the highest hopes for the prospects of co-operation with the People's Republic of China in various spheres." He also expressed appreciation of China's foreign policy of establishing friendly relations with the third world and other countries as well as its efforts to solve disputes through peaceful means.

In Ankara, Li watched a Turkish folk dance performance and visited Turkey's Anadolu Civilization Museum. On behalf of Li, Vice-Foreign Minister Gong Dafei and Ambassador Zhou Jue presented Chinese books to Ankara University. Li also made a speech over the radio at the invitation of the Chinese language group of Turkey's radio and television station.

Li later visited Istanbul, the biggest city of Turkey, where he saw the famous Blue Mosque, Ayasofya Museum and the famous Topkapi Palace Museum, the former imperial palace of the Ottoman Empire. Li praised the old civilization in Turkey.

Li Xiannian warmly welcomed by Kenan Evren.



President Li and his party received a rousing welcome from the Turkish Government and people. In Ankara, his visit hailed as a his-

toric event that brought the two friendly peoples still closer. In Istanbul, 100,000 people turned out to greet him.

Hu on China's Open Policy

General Secretary Hu Yaobang has announced that China will adopt special policies to allow foreign investors to set up joint ventures or to be sole owners of enterprises in selected coastal cities.

These cities would be selected along the Chinese coastline from Dalian, in the northern province of Liaoning, to Beihai, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, in the south, he said.

It was also decided that the Xiamen Special Economic Zone would be expanded from an area of 2.2 square kilometres to include the entire city of Xiamen.

The Chinese leader made these remarks on March 18 to a delegation from the Dietmen's League for Japan-China Friendship headed by its president Masayoshi Ito.

Hu said China would continue its policy of opening up to the rest of the world and would not back away from it.

This new policy towards foreign investors, he added, was advanced by Deng Xiaoping, Chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party, after his trip to the Shenzhen and Xiamen Special Economic Zones last month, with the approval of other leading members of the Party Central Committee.

Hu suggested that Japanese friends visit the coastal cities selected. Preferential treatment would be offered to joint ventures and for those with exclusive foreign investment. Preferential terms could be negotiated between the two sides, he said.

Hu also said that the coming visit of Japanese Prime Minister

Yasuhiro Nakasone and Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe to China will represent a new milestone in the history of Sino-Japanese friendship.

The Chinese people see Nakasone as an envoy of both the Japanese Government and non-governmental people in advancing relations between the two countries to a new stage, Hu said.

The furthering of bilateral relations will not only influence future generations in China and Japan, but will also have an impact on peace and stability in Asia and the world at large, he said.

Asked about Sino-US relations, Hu described them as "stable but not very." He expressed the hope that these relations would develop steadily since back pedalling would be detrimental to the interests of both sides.

Also asked about Sino-Soviet relations, Hu said that the fourth round of consultations between the vice-ministers of foreign affairs was going on in Moscow.

I.V. Arkhipov, First Vice-Chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, would visit China in May, he said. In the 1950s, he was General-Adviser for the Soviet experts in China. "We'll give him a cordial reception," he added.

The General Secretary said Sino-Soviet economic relations might grow with the volume of trade this year, expected to increase 60 per cent over 1983.

Speaking of the question of the Korean Peninsula, Hu said that the situation there should be eased and a peaceful reunification of the north and the south should be realized in the form of a confederal government.

"We support the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's proposal for tripartite talks," he said. "We will sincerely promote this peaceful reunification."

Referring to the current consolidation of the Communist Party, Hu stressed that it was aimed at bringing about a more stable political situation in China and a better outcome of the modernization programme. He said the work, scheduled to take three years, was conducted this year only in the Party organizations at the central and provincial levels and would not be expanded to the grass-roots until next winter.

Peng Zhen Meets Nepalese Guests

A delegation from the Nepalese National Panchayat has been told by Peng Zhen, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, that it is China's national policy to stand for equality between countries, big and small, powerful and weak.

Peng Zhen discussed Sino-Nepalese relations and international issues with Vice-Chairman Gopal Chandra Singh Rajbansi, head of the delegation, which arrived in Beijing on March 15 at the invitation of the NPC Standing Committee.

Referring to China's foreign policy, Peng said: "We stick to the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, namely, mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, non-aggression, non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence, of which have been written into China's Constitution."

"It is no good for those countries with atom bombs and rockets at hand to bully other countries," he said. "We firmly believe the struggle for world peace and against

the war of aggression will eventually win and hegemonism is bound to fail."

Peng said: "China supports King Birendra's proposal for turning Nepal into a zone of peace, because it reflects the Nepalese people's demands and conforms to the aspirations of the Chinese people and the people in the rest of the world."

Zhao Comments On Ties With US

The development of Sino-US relations depends on the efforts of both governments and peoples, says Premier Zhao Ziyang.

Zhao said that he hoped US President Ronald Reagan's visit to China, planned for late April, would be conducive to furthering the relations between the two countries.

He made the remarks on March 18 at a meeting with a leadership delegation from the US-China People's Friendship Association, led by its president Jean Troy.

Relations between China and the United States, both large countries, have a bearing on world peace and stability, Zhao said.

The Chinese people would never forget those who made outstanding contributions to enhancing the mutual understanding and friendship between the people of the two countries, he noted.

The Premier said that the US-China People's Friendship Association had done much valuable work in promoting such understanding and friendship, which has won the appreciation of the Chinese people.

The delegation arrived in Beijing on March 13 at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

Xinhua Director On Xianggang Issue

The director of the Xianggang (Hongkong) branch of the Xinhua News Agency has expressed the hope that the British Government will adopt a "wise attitude" towards the "Lobo's motion" passed by the Hongkong Legislative Council on March 14.

The motion, which was put forward by senior unofficial legislative councillor Roger Lobo, says that "any proposals regarding the future of Hongkong should be debated in the council before any agreements is reached."

Speaking to Xianggang newsmen on March 18, Xinhua Director Xu Jiatao said the Sino-British talks on the Xianggang issue are going on smoothly in a good atmosphere and the current social and economic situation in Xianggang is basically good. He said he hoped the British Government would treasure the situation.

"Maintaining the stability and prosperity of Xianggang is the obligation of the British Government," he said, "because Xianggang will still be under its administration during the transition period in the next 13 years."

"We support whatever is beneficial to Xianggang's stability and prosperity and we have the responsibility to voice our opinions for anything otherwise," he said.

Xu said the opinions of the people of Xianggang are considered when working out all policies concerning the Xianggang issue.

He said that a basic law for the Xianggang special administrative region will be drafted in the future and extensive opinions from all circles in Xianggang will be invited. Then the draft will be handed to Xianggang compatriots for discussion and revision before the

National People's Congress' approval and promulgation.

NPC Standing Committee Meets

Despite strains on energy, communications and transportation, and a lower than expected growth of state revenues, the economic situation in 1983 was the best since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee in 1978. Zhang Jinfu told the Fourth Session of the Sixth National People's Congress Standing Committee.

The State Councillor and Minister in Charge of the State Economic Commission said encouraging achievements were won in industrial and agricultural production and in other economic work. The unstable factors affecting economic development, especially the strains on essential services, the lower rate of growth for state revenues than for production and the overstocking of commodities on urban and rural markets did not prevent substantial improvement. But efforts should be concentrated on improving the economic work in 1984, Zhang said.

The Congress, meeting in Beijing February 29 through March 12, examined the Patent Law of the People's Republic of China (Draft) and four other draft laws and revised drafts.

It also adopted the "Rules of the Group of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China Affiliated With the Inter-Parliamentary Union," which states that all NPC deputies are members of the National Group. At the request of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, an executive committee is to be set up under the National Group.

Participants at the session decided that the Second Session of the Sixth National People's Con-

gress will open in Beijing on May 15, 1984. The main items on the agenda will be a report on the work of the government, examining and approving the economic and social development plan and the state budget for 1984, and examining a draft law on regional autonomy for China's minority nationalities and a revised draft law on military service.

Taiwan Strait: Safer Navigation

More than 1,000 vessels (not including fishing boats) now sail the Taiwan Strait every month. It was reported at a seminar on safe navigation through the Taiwan Strait held not long ago in Fuzhou, capital of Fujian Province.

Participants at the seminar noted that the situation in the Taiwan Strait had noticeably relaxed since New Year's Day of 1979, when the message of the National People's Congress Standing Committee to compatriots in Taiwan was issued. The message suggested that transportation and postal services between both sides be established at an early date.

Delegates made a written proposal to the people in Taiwan's shipping industry, calling for co-operation and co-ordination between Taiwan and Fujian Provinces to maintain safe passage of vessels through the strait.

The proposal to open the ports of Mawei, Xiamen (Amoy) and Meizhou Bay in Fujian as shelters for Taiwan commercial vessels was accepted. The proposal suggested establishing a Loran A non-directional radio beacon in Taiwan to form a network with two similar beacons in Fujian Province. The Fujian Province immediately opened the ports of Mawei, Xiamen and Meizhou Bay.

Disputes Solved By Arbitration

Arbitration has become one of the principal means of solving economic and trade disputes with foreign countries, said Tang Houzhi, Deputy Secretary-General of the Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Arbitration Commission under the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade. In 1983 alone the commission handled 20 arbitration cases, 90 mediation cases and 150 consultation cases, to the satisfaction of both Chinese and foreign litigants, he said.

In handling arbitration cases, the Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Arbitration Commission, a permanent official Chinese arbitration agency, abides by China's laws while also paying attention to the provisions of the contracts signed between both sides and to general international practice.

This process is actually a combination of arbitration and mediation, helping the parties concerned to reach a voluntary conciliation whenever possible. Mediation can be carried out at any time before arbitration is held. If mediation proves unsuccessful, the case is tried quickly, in accordance with arbitration procedures, and a ruling is made as soon as possible.

China's courts do not accept and hear disputes over economic and trade affairs with foreign countries relating to arbitration provisions or other forms of arbitration agreements. But in implementing the arbitration verdict in China, if the party who lost the lawsuit should refuse, the other party may apply to a Chinese court for its implementation according to law.

Chinese law does not stipulate whether arbitration must be con-

ducted on Chinese soil. This is left to the decision of the contracting parties, and should be clearly indicated in the contract. If the parties agree to arbitration by China's Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Arbitration Commission, then China's regulations on arbitration procedures must be followed. In fact, in the contracts signed between China's companies or enterprises and foreign companies, there are stipulations that arbitration be conducted in the foreign party's country, in the appellee's country or in a third country.

China is considering participating in the United Nations' pact adopted in New York in 1958 recognizing and implementing foreign countries' arbitration awards, and plans to enact a law on this. China's arbitration procedures have only minor differences from the procedures commonly used throughout the world. At present, further amendments will be made to the arbitration procedures.

The Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Arbitration Commission of China has established ties with the main arbitration agencies of various countries and has reached written or verbal agreements with Japan, the United States, Ghana and other countries on co-operation in arbitration and mediation.

Computer Training Of Cadres Planned

Managers and directors from 3,000 large and medium-sized enterprises in China will be trained on a rotating schedule in a three-year programme beginning this June to familiarize them with computers.

The colossal training programme, sponsored by the State Economic Commission and the China Enterprise Management As-

sociation, is part of the efforts to improve enterprise administration and expand economic results.

Training classes will be held in colleges, cadre schools and large factories in Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai and 11 provinces.

At present, most of the small factories in the country are run on a rule-of-thumb basis and only a few sizeable enterprises are carrying out, to varying degrees, scientific management, which is inconsistent with the economic reformation now under way in China. Therefore, the training of cadres, especially senior administrative personnel, has become a pressing task in order to gradually set up a socialist modern management system with China's own characteristics.

Twenty large enterprises have been chosen as experimental units for modern administration, with the provinces each having their own pilot enterprises, according to the State Economic Commission. They will experiment with imported methods and theories which include overall planning management, all-round quality control, network techniques, systems engineering, value engineering, decision-making methods, linear programming and the Toyota mode of production.

In 1980, the State Economic Commission opened a training centre in Dalian, Liaoning Province, focusing on modern enterprise management under the auspices of the US Department of Commerce. It has hosted four seminars so far with 750 graduates from large enterprises. It is reported that seven more training centres of the same calibre will soon be opened in other cities.

The newly established state examination directorate for economic administrators will give a comprehensive exam from this August on to evaluate the managers and directors of the key state enterprises.

Initial improvements have been reported from Liaoning Province, one of the country's major industrial bases, where 1,100 enterprises have implemented the modern management methods. The Liaoyang Watermeter Plant, for instance, has reduced its copper consumption by resorting to value engineering, which alone saves it 36 tons of copper yearly. Fuxin Cement Plant carried out target management and in 1983 reduced the cost of cement production by 50 per cent over 1980.

Unifying System of Measurement

In order to implement the policies of opening to the outside world and invigorating the domestic economy, thereby keeping abreast of economic growth, China will further unify its measurement system.

The State Council has ruled that China will adopt the lawful measurement system of the People's

Republic of China, based on the international metric system. The traditional Chinese system used by the people at present can be continued into 1990. The transition from the traditional Chinese system to the lawful measurement of the state should be completed by the end of that year.

Since the State Council issued the order on the unified measurement system in 1959, deciding that the metric system would be the basic system, remarkable achievements have been made in popularizing metrics, reforming the traditional Chinese system, restricting the British system and abolishing miscellaneous systems. However, the Chinese and British systems still exist side by side with other systems which are quite inconvenient for the people.

Birth Rate Down

China's 1983 birth rate dropped from 21.09 per thousand in 1982 to 20 per thousand or less, while multiple birth rate fell from 62.2 per cent in 1970 to 24.2 per cent

An only child is examined by medics in Liaoning Province to guarantee healthy growth.



in 1982, according to the State Family Planning Commission.

Commission officials said China had regulated its natural population growth rate to an estimated 13 per thousand in 1983. But if the nation is to limit its population to within 1,200 million by the end of the century, it must have less than an average of 10 million births in each of the next 17 years.

China will see more than 10 million women reach child-bearing age yearly, and a new baby boom will loom large in the next dozen years. The state will, therefore, continue advocating the one-child-per-couple policy both in urban and rural areas, while special cases may be dealt with flexibly in the countryside.

Health Centres Set Up in Shanghai

The World Health Organization (WHO) has set up 14 health centres in Shanghai to acquaint the developing countries with standard medical practices and provide them with field-testing facilities through international co-operation.

WHO has established 40 co-operative centres in China to date, one-third of which are in Shanghai. They cover elementary sanitation

and health care, family planning, tumours, cardiovascular diseases and parasites. It believes China is in the lead in such fields as elementary sanitation and health care and family planning, and has joined the developed world in fighting cardiovascular diseases, tumours and parasites. Shanghai has many research projects going on these problems.

The 14 health centres are earnestly fulfilling their obligations

during the co-operative period, receiving overseas students funded by WHO scholarships. One of Shanghai's counties trained 27 medics for 14 French-speaking African countries. The institute of parasitic diseases offered some anti-parasite techniques and medicines for WHO, which, in turn, provides these health centres with necessary funds, equipment and scholarships for their research workers to study abroad.

Booming Rural Science Associations

The number of associations for the popularization of science in people's communes or towns has increased from 15,000 to 28,000 in the past year, with a total membership of 2 million.

The grass-roots associations set up 13,500 study groups or technical service centres on specific subjects such as growing rice, wheat, onion, garlic and oranges and raising chicken and fish. They have also established 11,700 rural agrotechnical schools, with 980,000 students.

The rural science associations popularize new techniques and special plant and animal strains among the local peasants through radio programmes, lectures, short

and seasonal training classes, reading rooms, tabloids, reference booklets and other means. Many of the association members have taken the lead in applying advanced technology in their own contracted fields.

Gao Xiangguang, member of the association for the popularization of science in Hedong Village under the Xiaixiao Township in Gansu Province, grew wheat with advanced techniques on the one hectare of land he contracted last year. Seeing that he harvested more than 7.5 tons of wheat, many other peasants followed suit. As a result, they almost doubled their usual output, reaping an average of 6.7 tons of wheat per hectare.

In Nigouxiang Township, Shandong Province, the "King of Crops" Li Xiangling, also a member of the local association for the popularization of science, read and absorbed *The Culture of Crops*, *Genetic Breeding* and *Physiology of Plants* on his own. He always does his best to apply various advanced techniques. In 1983, he harvested 1,150 kilograms of wheat and corn on his 13 *mu* (less than a hectare) of land by growing two crops a year, earning more than 10,000 yuan. About 1,000 people from inside and outside the province have visited him or solicited his advice over the past few years.

A health care centre in Wuhan, Hubei Province, furnished with medical and teaching equipment by the World Health Organization.



Soviet-US

Military Confrontation in Asia

by GUI TONGCHANG

THE Soviet Union and the United States have increased their military presence in the Asian-Pacific region in recent years to meet their global strategic needs. The two superpowers' military buildup poses a grave threat to peace and security in the region.

During the mid-1970s, the Soviet Union, capitalizing on the US failure in Viet Nam, took a series of measures to pursue its southward policy. It dispatched its Pacific fleet to the South China Sea and Southeast Asia, in support of the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea. It also invaded Afghanistan to advance to the Gulf, and strengthened its military forces in the Far East.

The Soviet Union has reportedly deployed one third of its armed forces in the Far East. The Soviet ground forces have increased from 20 divisions in the mid-1960s to 53 divisions today. The Soviet Union has stepped up its military deployment and activities on China's borders, threatening China directly.

The Soviet Pacific fleet, the most powerful of its fleets, comprises 820 warships totalling 1.62 million tons. This represents one third of the strength of the Soviet navy. It also has naval task forces stationed in the Cam Ranh Bay and Da Nang bases of Viet Nam, where 20 warships and a number of TU-95 fighters have been patrolling in the South China Sea and the Indian Ocean. It is reported that in the past two years an average of

three Soviet warships enter the Indian Ocean and the Gulf via the Strait of Malacca every month.

The Soviets have also deployed 2,200 combat aircraft and about 1,000 helicopter gunships in the region. The number of helicopters has increased fourfold over the past five years.

The Soviet Union and United States are stepping up their military presence in the Asia-Pacific region as their global confrontation intensifies. This poses a grave threat to peace and security in the area.

The Soviets have stepped up the deployment of medium-range missiles in the region. Eighteen more SS-20 missiles were added to the 108 in place a year ago. It is expected that the number will increase to 144 this spring and exceed 200 by the late 1980s. The Soviet Union has also deployed 14,000 infantry soldiers equipped with modern arms on the four northern islands of Japan. Soviet warships and fighter jets have been active in the Tsushima Strait and other areas around Japan, and the Soviets have deployed nuclear submarines armed with multi-warhead missiles in the Sea of Okhotsk close to the US mainland.

This Soviet military buildup in the Asian-Pacific region is aimed at establishing a naval control zone from the Sea of Okhotsk through the Sea of Japan and down to the South China Sea. In the event of war, the Soviet navy would be able to break any possible US and Japanese blockade of the Tsugaru Strait, the Soya Strait or the Tsushima Strait, and control or cut off the Strait of Malacca, which is of vital importance to the United States and Japan, and enter the Indian Ocean and the Gulf. It could then encircle Europe from the flank.

The United States has always viewed Asia and the Pacific as areas of strategic importance. In early February, US Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger said that East Asia and the West Pacific are closely linked with the United States by economic and security ties.

Some strategists in the US consider the northwestern Pacific area a weak link in the Soviet chain and therefore vulnerable to US attack. It is also the only place where the United States could amass superior forces to menace the Soviet military bases and check Soviet expansion in other areas.

The United States is therefore reinforcing its air and naval forces in Asia and the Pacific while augmenting its tactical air strength in Japan and south Korea. It has stationed three AWACS (Airborne Warning and Control System) planes at the Kadena base on Okinawa to keep a close watch on Soviet air and naval movements in the northwestern Pacific.

According to Weinberger's 1985 military budget, the United States plans to add two infantry divisions, a strategic bomber squadron and 10

tactical fighter squadrons to its forces in the Pacific. It also plans to add two marine divisions and one brigade, six aircraft carriers with planes, 89 warships and 32 landing craft to its Pacific fleet.

The United States and south Korea also held joint military exercises on a large scale in the northern Pacific during the 17 months from September 1982 to February 1984. The United States has strengthened its military cooperation with its Asian allies, and

given them more military aid to build a force capable of effectively checking or countering the Soviet military presence in Asia and the Pacific.

The Soviet Union and the United States will inevitably speed up their military deployment in Asia and the Pacific area as the global Soviet-US confrontation intensifies. The peace-loving countries and peoples of Asia and the world are closely watching the future development of events.

attempt to dispel the misgivings of West European countries about the stalemate between the East and West and to change its image of expanding its armed forces. Under such circumstances, Moscow has become a bit more flexible on the MBFR talks. It sees the time as favourable for insisting on a restoration of the situation that existed before the United States began to deploy its new missiles in Europe as essential to for a renewal of nuclear negotiation with the United States.

As for the United States, it, of course, is willing to accept the Soviet proposal for a resumption of the MBFR talks because it has already won the upper hand by deploying its new missiles. Its welcoming of the Soviet Union back to the negotiating table is simply a gesture. A renewal of the MBFR talks is not important itself to either the United States or the Soviet Union, but the United States considers it a breakthrough towards a possible resumption of all suspended disarmament talks. It is reported that the United States, with the resumption of the MBFR talks, is ready to issue a new proposal under which it will no longer argue over the number of the Warsaw Pact troops stationed in Central Europe, if Moscow allows monitoring of disarmament through the on-site verification. It is clear that the United States urgently wants to make some gesture of sincerity regarding the disarmament talks.

The European governments have welcomed the renewal of the MBFR talks in the hopes that they will thaw the icy relations between the East and West and bring about change. This conforms to the hopes of the European public. But will the resumption lead to a breakthrough and further resumption of talks on missiles and break the stalemate between the East and West? The outcome will be studied with concern.

Central Europe

Military Reduction Talks Resumed

by FANG XIANGSHENG

THE talks on Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction in Central Europe (MBFR) finally resumed in Vienna on March 16 after being suspended for 81 days. Despite their protracted nature and subsequent loss of interest, these talks have drawn world attention because they are the first of three sets of negotiations on reducing armed forces to resume.

The meeting, attended by 12 North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries and seven Warsaw Pact countries, is the latest of hundreds of such meetings, at which one proposal after another has been put forward since the first plenary meeting in October 1973. However, there remain two fundamental questions regarding the reduction of conventional forces on which the two sides have made no progress. The first is the matter of exactly how many troops each side has stationed in Central Europe. Moscow considers the number of troops stationed in Europe by each side approximately

equal. The West insists that the Warsaw Pact countries have between 150,000 and 180,000 more troops stationed in Central Europe than they will admit to. Therefore, the discussions have become stuck over this disputed figure. The second question is the matter of verification. The West has proposed establishing several monitoring stations, while Warsaw Pact insists on monitoring country by country.

The resumption of the talks meets both US and Soviet needs. It has been revealed that the resumption was in accordance with a proposal put forward by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko during his meeting with US Secretary of State George Shultz in Stockholm in mid-January. Since late last year, when the United States began to deploy medium-range missiles in Western Europe and the Soviet Union walked out from the Geneva talks on limiting missiles and troops, relations between the East and West have become tenser. The United States has on several occasions sought a dialogue and resumption of talks on reducing armed forces in an

Developing Countries Not Out of the Quagmire Yet

by GUO JISHI

WITH the recovery last year of the Western economy from its most serious post-war crisis, the economic prospects of the developing countries are now drawing increased attention.

The developing countries' economies — with a few exceptions such as China — were seriously impaired by economic crisis. Although some developing countries have begun to show signs of improvement, many are still suffering from the effects of the crisis, which has had two major consequences:

1. A slower pace of development. The economies of the developing countries grew at an average annual rate of 6 per cent between 1960 and 1973, and 5.1 per cent between 1973 and 1979. This figure slipped to 3 per cent in 1980, 2 per cent in 1981 and 1.9 per cent in 1982. Things turned from bad to worse in 1983, which saw a negative growth rate of 0.6 per cent.

2. The extent of the damage to developing countries has varied according to their ties with the international economic system. Low-income agricultural countries have been able to maintain a slow pace of development. But petroleum-exporting countries, countries relying on manufactured exports and debt-ridden countries have all been badly hit. The economic growth rate in Latin America has declined remarkably, and the African economy has been at a standstill for several years. The situation in Asia and the Middle East countries is somewhat better.

The developing countries now face the huge task of extricating

themselves from the quagmire of economic problems. At present, the most troublesome are monetary.

Heavy Debt. The developing countries' foreign debt — excluding that of the oil-producing countries — totalled US\$659,100 mil-

The developing countries' difficulties are closely linked to the Western economic crisis. But to a considerable extent, the road to better economic conditions depends on domestic factors.

lion in 1983, of which 20 major debtors accounted for 73 per cent. To repay old debts, developing countries are forced to borrow, limit imports, curtail investment and retard economic development. It seems impossible that they will be able to stimulate their economies until they have adopted a proper approach to handling the debt problem.

Deficit. Balance of payment deficits in the developing countries — excluding oil producers — have skyrocketed since 1979, totalling US\$408,000 million by the end of 1983. Even the oil producers have gone from a surplus of \$112,400 million in 1980 to a deficit position — \$13,200 million in 1982 and \$24,000 million in 1983. These deficits are an awesome barrier to development.

Shortage of Funds. Debts and the unfavourable balance of trade have sapped the developing countries. Their imports — excluding

those of the oil producers — dropped by 8.2 per cent in 1982, and slightly increased by 1.6 per cent in 1983. Fund shortages have also led to reductions in imports of needed construction equipment. It is estimated that the capital investment in these countries will decrease over a long period with fund shortages acting as a bottleneck to progress.

The US policy of high interest rates has done great harm to the developing countries, whose external debts are calculated in US dollars. It is estimated that an increase of 1 percentage point in interest rates costs developing countries an additional US\$2,000 million.

At present, high US interest rates and irrational exchange rates are expected to continue, which will greatly impair economic growth in developing countries. The high value of the dollar has forced some developing countries to pay more for petroleum imports, has curbed demand for their primary products and has acted as a barrier to exports.

In addition, other factors affect the economic growth of the developing countries, including trade protectionism in the West, the fall in the prices for primary products and the petroleum glut. The fall in the prices for primary products in the past few years has meant critical declines in revenue for the developing world.

The developing countries' difficulties are closely linked to the Western economic crisis. But internal factors also have an important impact on their economic development. To a considerable extent the road to better economic conditions depends on domestic factors.

A number of developing countries are now undergoing economic readjustment — cutting administrative expenditures, balancing budgets, controlling inflation, re-

ducing imports, boosting exports, restructuring management and improving economic policies, such as pricing policies for agricultural products, stimulating the agricultural production and raising output. The success of this readjustment will be the key point in promoting their economic develop-

ment. However, readjustment often means cutting back, and these policies may sometimes create more unemployment and lower living standards, which may worsen social problems and trigger political disturbances. How this obstacle is handled will be watched with great interest.

Brazil

Debate Over Presidential Election

by LAN CAJI

IN Brazil a debate over the next presidential election is intensifying with the focus on the manner in which the election should take place.

In the debate, the ruling Social Democratic Party (PDS), backed by the military and the government, insists that the existing indirect election system should be maintained, while the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party (BDMP) and other opposition parties demand revision of the election law so as to elect president directly. This demand has received wide support from trade unions and other social communities.

Although the presidential election is scheduled for January 1985, campaigning for the revision is under way, with all political factions reorganizing and in fierce rivalry. This situation is significant in Brazilian politics.

The current debate reflects important political changes that have taken place in the country during the last 10 years and more. At the same time it is bound to influence the prospect of carrying out open politics and promoting democracy in the country.

In 1964 the military began holding the reins of government. Then, after taking office in 1979, President Joao Baptista de Figueiredo continued the "steady, controlled

open policies" adopted by his predecessor Ernesto Geisel. Measures were adopted to lift censorship of the press, free political prisoners, permit politicians in exile to return home, and to replace the two-party with multi-party system—measures which infused life into Brazilian politics. The general election held in November 1982, in which members of legislative bodies at all levels as well as the 22 governors and nearly 5,000 mayors and county magistrates by the direct method, marked a significant step towards electoral democracy.

Moreover, though the ruling party strengthened its overwhelming superiority in the Senate, it lost for the first time its absolute majority in the Chamber of Deputies. Opposition parties gained strength in both the National Congress and local governments, with the BDMP emerging as a significant political force. However, the PDS still maintains a degree of superiority over the opposition parties in the country and keeps a firm hand on state power.

President Figueiredo's term of office expires in March 1985. As the date draws near, issues concerning the presidential election come to the fore. Opposition parties believe that only after the existing election system is altered can they compete with the ruling party. They call for "speeding up the

drive for democracy," demanding that the next president be elected by plebiscite. Since the beginning of 1984 the opposition parties have held demonstrations joined by hundreds of thousands of people, hoping to bring pressure to bear on the ruling party and government. Their goal is to see an amendment to the constitution concerning the resumption of direct presidential elections passed at the National Congress in April. Recently the BDMP, Democratic Labour Party, Workers Party, Brazilian Labour Party and a dissenting faction within the PDS, as well as other social groups are planning to stage demonstrations on a larger scale before the amendment comes to a vote in the National Congress.

The ruling party has expressed objections to any revision of the election rules and is meanwhile preparing to deal with challenge from the opposition parties by offering to open a dialogue with them on the next presidential election and on domestic economic issues in a bid to narrow the gap between the two sides' positions.

The ruling party has strengthened internal co-ordination and unity. Noteworthy is a recent statement by a government spokesman that opposition actions cannot change the existing presidential election system. The military voiced firm opposition to the direct vote in the upcoming election.

People predict that the present contest between the ruling and opposition parties will face two tests: the National Congress voting on the amendment in April and the nomination of presidential candidates at the ruling party's national session in September. Although there are various predictions about the development of the electoral situation, the "democratic process" that is more or less going on in the military-controlled South American countries will certainly exert impact on Brazil.

On Cadre Policy

Try to know people, be broad-minded, make good use of people and care for them — these are the main points underlining the cadre policy of the Chinese Communist Party

by CHEN YUN

In this issue and the next, "Beijing Review" presents its own translation of two articles — "On Cadre Policy" and "Strictly Observe Party Discipline" — from the "Selected Works of Chen Yun." For a brief introduction of the book, which came off the press in Beijing last February, see our "Books" column, issue No. 10, 1984. — Ed.

THE cadre policy, to put it plainly, is how to get the best out of people. Why am I discussing this topic today? It is simply because you will soon be working in enemy-occupied areas, not just as guerrilla fighters but as leaders. And how to lead and get the maximum out of everyone is a very important matter to whoever works as a leader. You all know the saying, "Cadres decide everything."¹ The truth of the statement has been amply proved in foreign countries as well as in China, in the Communist Party and in other political parties.

It is unfortunate that in the last decade of struggle our Party has lost hundreds of thousands of cadres. Indeed, without our Northern Shaanxi Base Area², the number of cadres today would have been even smaller than it is. If each of our country's 1,800-odd

¹ A speech delivered at the Chinese People's Anti-Japanese Military and Political College in Yanan in September 1938. At the time, Comrade Chen Yun was Director of the Organization Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.



counties could preserve three Party members, we would certainly be much stronger.

In my talk on the cadre policy today, I would like to emphasize four points: First, try to know people; second, be broad-minded; third, make good use of people; and fourth, care for people.

Now the first point: Try to know people.

It is not easy — strictly speaking, very difficult — to know people, and know them thoroughly. Take our Communist Party, for example. Does every Party member know the people around him? The answer is, "Not enough," I am afraid. We have recently discovered two problems in this connection. One is that some comrades tend to look at others with one eye closed, so that they can see only one side of them instead of all sides. The other is that some comrades tend to see

only what a person is doing today, ignoring what he did in the past; they tend to judge him only by his ability, ignoring his character.

To see only a person's weaknesses and not his strong points, or to judge him the other way round — which of these two ways of thinking is more common among our comrades? Generally speaking, it is the former as far as I can see. Is there anything to support my statement? Well, when assigning cadres, we often hear quite a lot of unfavourable comments: This man is conceited, that one is timid and incapable, or his background is too complicated and so on.

It is certainly no good to be conceited. But we must not dismiss people too hastily for their apparent faults. When we probe deeper into the matter, we may find that a bad thing does contain something good. The cause of a person's conceit could well be his confidence and ability. In dealing with this kind of people we should try to give them an opportunity to develop their strong points and help them get rid of their arrogance. If you set the specific requirements for them, tell him the correct direction to follow and let him work to the best of his ability, I am sure he will accomplish something. If we assign him a job that is not of the utmost importance and give him a free hand so that he can make full use of his good points, he will gradually overcome his weaknesses as his experience increases in the course of work. The accumulation of experience is crucial

to the overcoming of one's weaknesses.

Being timid is certainly not commendable either. But it also contains something good. That is to say, a timid person is careful and even overcautious, if only because he is not particularly capable. Although such a person cannot do anything which requires confidence and courage, he may be able to do excellent work that calls for meticulousness, such as confidential work and compiling statistical data. I don't encourage people to be timid, but a person of this type also has his own strength which we can use, that is, his carefulness.

Now a few words about a person with a complicated background. When we recruit new Party members, we dare not take in those applicants who are good at rhetoric, or who wear whiskers, or who know much about various political parties, because we think that their backgrounds are too complicated. However, such people often have more social experience and know a lot of things. Why shouldn't we admit them into the Party if they truly believe in communism and are willing to join the proletariat in making revolution and make progress together with us. I, for one, have a very complicated background. At first, I believed in Wu Peifu,⁴ then switched to Etatism⁴ and then to the Three People's Principles.⁵ Finally I turned to communism because, through comparison, I realized that it is the best ideological system. It is true that the background of someone like me is complicated. But if a person has gained a true understanding of communism from his personal experience, he is intrinsically honest. Young people are honest, but they are not the only honest people in the world: Old people, too, can be honest.

From what I have said above, we can see that one's strengths

also contain certain weaknesses and vice versa. By making good use of a person we mean allowing him to develop his strengths while helping him overcome his weaknesses. Nobody is without any strong points, neither is there anyone without any shortcomings.

By making good use of a person, we mean allowing him to develop his strengths while helping him overcome his weaknesses. Nobody is without any strong points, neither is there anyone without any shortcomings. That's why we say that, in the revolutionary ranks, there is not one single person who is of no use at all.

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The second problem in knowing people is that one tends to see only how a person behaves today and turn a blind eye to his past or do the opposite. One tends to see a person's merits and overlook his faults, or to judge him the other way round. One tends to see a person's strong points of today and not his weak points in the past, or to judge him the other way round. Thus one often fails to make an assessment of the basic qualities of a cadre. How does this problem manifest itself? It manifests itself in the irresponsible way people are promoted or demoted. This phenomenon does exist in our Party: When a cadre behaves well today, he is lauded to the skies. But when his performance is not quite up to par the next day, he is immediately

brushed aside. This reminds me of the way people use pile drivers in laying the foundations for a house—the drivers are first lifted high and then dropped. We should not use a cadre the way we use a pile driver, exalting him when he has done good work, and then bringing him down when he hasn't. All this is wrong, indeed. In driving piles for a house, the up-and-down process is repeated many times. But when it comes to using cadres, just repeat such a process twice and the future of the cadre in question is ruined. This is because he has thus lost his self-confidence and initiative. When I worked in the Jiangxi Soviet Area⁶ we had a comrade named Mao Zetan⁷, who was one of Chairman Mao's younger brothers. Just because people thought that he had made some mistakes, he became unacceptable, and it was even considered that he was not fit for any job. Later, because of the need for more cadres for expanding the Red Army, he was sent to work in a certain district, where he overfulfilled the recruitment quota. His work there was excellent. So, when he returned, many people thought of him highly and he was transferred to a guerrilla area between Fujian and Jiangxi Provinces. A few months later, he happened to have said something which was considered as betraying signs of Right opportunism, and almost at the same time he was sent to recruit men for the Red Army, but he failed to do a good job. People then said he was no good, and nobody wanted to accept him wherever he was sent.

It is hard to imagine such a comrade who could suddenly become so unpopular as to find it difficult even to earn a living. Later, when the Red Army moved out of Jiangxi, he died a heroic death in action, shedding his last drop of blood for the revolution. It is thus clear that we must not

form a total opinion of a person by judging his behaviour in a particular period only. Failure to make a proper assessment of what is intrinsic in a person's quality will lead to gross mistakes.

So much for the question of trying to know people.

Now let me turn to the second point: Be broad-minded.

We should be broad-minded in using people. Why is it necessary to discuss this question here? Because times have changed. What, then, is the difference between the situation in 1938 and that in 1928? What is the difference in the situation before the Lugouqiao Incident⁸ and that afterwards? In my opinion, the difference lies in the fact that the hearts of many more people have now turned to the Communist Party, and large numbers of outstanding people from all over the country have come to Yanan. I remember we ran a class in Shanghai in 1932 for training cadres from among the workers. It was meant to last only six days, and we had only six students. Today, the Chinese People's Anti-Japanese Military and Political College⁹ alone has a few thousands of students. When we count in the North Shaanxi School,¹⁰ the Lu Xun Academy of Arts¹¹ and the Party School,¹² we will have more than 10,000 students in Yanan alone. What a big difference between six and 10,000? That's why I say the inclination of the hearts of people has changed greatly in the last 10 years. Many people, men and women, old and young, have come to Yanan despite the hardship of a long journey. The Anti-Japanese Military and Political College carried an announcement in a Wuhan newspaper that no more students would be enlisted, but that did not stop people from coming to Yanan. Those who could not use buses simply came on foot. Men and women alike, they trav-

elled thousands of kilometres to Yanan. Most of them were revolutionary youths, but there were also some university professors and engineers, including an old man of 75. The Xibei Hotel in Yanan is now playing host to people from all walks of life—those with party affiliations, journalists, members of visiting groups of

Can we say that only Communist Party members have extraordinary qualities? I don't think so. There are numerous talented people in society, many of whom are not Party members. . . . We could not make revolution with only a handful of people.

young people, and so forth. They did not come to Yanan because they could not earn a living elsewhere or to live on millet.

This shows that the situation is really complicated. But which is the better—a complicated situation or a simple one? It was really simple when our training class in Shanghai had only six students. And it's a fairly complicated thing to have people with diverse backgrounds today. But as I see it, we can hardly avoid complicated situations if we want to accomplish something on a large scale. And things will be even more complex when the time comes for us to exercise leadership over the whole country. It would be really simple if we had only a few people and did not want to expand our ranks, but then there would be definitely no hope of our revolution ever achieving success. As a vanguard, the Communist Party should lead a vast reserve force and identify itself with the broad masses. This means that it

will invariably find itself faced with complicated situations. We could never win our fight against the enemies if we relied solely on comrades from the Anti-Japanese Military and Political College and the North Shaanxi School. We must unite with more comrades and broader sections of the masses. Things will become more and more complicated if we are afraid of facing complicated situations in making revolution, and our revolutionary cause will be able to advance smoothly only when we are not afraid of such situations.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen was a great man indeed. Within a few days the Wuchang Uprising for the Revolution of 1911¹³ won favourable response from a dozen provinces across China. How could Dr. Sun achieve such success? One reason is that he was broad-minded. He accomplished so much because he was ready to accept all kinds of people for the cause of revolution, people of different party affiliations, whether they are members of the Red Tasselled Spear Society¹⁴ or the Elders' Society¹⁵ or followers of the "three religions and nine schools of thought¹⁶." We should also be good at using people, at using whoever has specialized knowledge. Only thus can we accomplish great things. Can we say that only Communist Party members have extraordinary qualities? I don't think so. There are numerous talented people in society, many of whom are not Party members. We should, therefore, be broad-minded and seek out all kinds of people with talent. We could not make revolution with only a handful of people.

After graduation, you will go to work in the enemy-occupied areas and behind the enemy lines. Broad-mindedness is all the more needed when it comes to seeking the help of people in those places.

There are many talented people there who have left the big cities to seek refuge in villages and mountains. When you have organized guerrilla units in the interests of the nation and the labouring people, and when you have done your work well. I am sure those people in hiding will come out to join you. The scholars, artists, scientists, statesmen and economists—they are truly useful people disguised as peasants—will then reveal their identities and turn to you. For example, when a few Party members went to a place in Shandong Province together with an Eighth Route Army officer to call on the local people to fight against the Japanese, very soon several thousand people came. Now their army has grown into a unit 10,000-strong.

Well, I am moving to the third point: Make good use of people.

How can we make good use of people? I see no other way except by making everyone under your leadership work happily and actively. If you can do this, all jobs can certainly be done well. This applies to all sorts of work. Whatever work you are going to do, be it work in the civilian units, in the army or in the Party, you will certainly be successful if you can make everybody under you work with a keen sense of responsibility, and also actively and happily. What you should try to avoid are problems that may crop up among your subordinates, such as some people being unable to keep their minds on their work or requesting transfers. No comrade will ever ask to be transferred if

he is assigned the right job which gives full scope to his ability. Asking for transfer means that he feels ill at ease with his work. If such a problem keeps surfacing, poor leadership must be the root of the cause.

How, then, can you provide good leadership that makes your cadres feel happy and willingly devote themselves to their work? There is only one answer, and that is the leaders should trust their subordinates who in their turn should also trust their leaders. As far as a leader is concerned, he must work in such a way as to enable those under him to speak their minds and get on with their work. There are many lower-level cadres who never tell others what is on their minds and who always look submissive. When you ask him at a meeting, "Do you agree or not?" he would answer, "Yes, I agree." When you say, "Would those who agree please raise their hands," he would do as requested. But problems are not properly solved that way. So you should see that all your subordinates dare speak up and work with a free hand. It doesn't matter so much even if they do something wrong. A subordinate can work with zest when he is bold enough to say what he wants to say and when he can work free from worries.

Why is it no good if people dare not speak their minds? Because, for example, if a person has different opinions but dare not speak out, no resolution can be implemented satisfactorily even though it has been adopted through voting. So we would rather encourage debates than seek merely formal unanimity of views.

How can we encourage others to speak their minds? Here are a few points which deserve attention.

First, leaders should have a good attitude. How can things

Ghen Xiuyun (left), a Harbin factory Party branch secretary, talks with a technician. She won national fame for her courage to entrust intellectuals with important work.



in a leading department go smoothly if people become tongue-tied the moment they see their leader? On the other hand, that leader must have been very good at uniting people if everybody likes to be with him and enjoys talking with him. If a leader puts on airs and looks like the King of Hell, I'm sure nobody would dare approach him. Even when one really speaks to him, the former may forget eight out of 10 sentences he was going to say. In fact, it simply makes no sense for a leader to put on that stern, frightening appearance. You comrades might want to ask me why one should look at a leader's face when he should certainly be judged from a political point of view. But the fact is that many people do judge others by looking at their faces. Even our Party members do the same thing. Therefore, no leader should neglect this point.

Another point is that meetings should not be conducted on a rigid pattern. You should not mind the participants arguing with one another freely and heatedly. If you ask them to air their views formally one by one, most probably some would not give their honest opinions. For there are always people who are not used to speaking in a solemn atmosphere.

All in all, it is a good thing that your subordinates feel that they can speak freely whenever they like. This shows that you have done a good job as leaders and they are sure that it does not matter if they may say something wrong.

Second, don't put big labels on others. For example, when a person has said something wrong, you may give him a good talking to, and criticize him for engaging in "Left" empty talk. You might even suspect that he is a Right opportunist. If you freely put

frightening labels on people, probably with three or four such labels he would be done for and no longer be able to carry on his work.

Some people are given to approaching a question from the high-plane of principle, so to speak. For example, when a comrade has made some minor mistakes, they would say that it was

A leader's criticism of his subordinates should be well-measured. He should in no way use labels because his criticism will have an impact different from that by the rank and file.

caused by his wavering on political principles. But how can you attribute a minor mistake to political vacillation? It's wrong to regard everything as related to principle. In fact, such a mechanical way of thinking is very dangerous inasmuch as it may lead to something absurd. Here are a few examples. There was a woman comrade who had tucked a pair of scissors under her pillow. Some people who discovered this reasoned: "Probably she didn't want to let others use her scissors." They concluded that she was "individualistic" and criticized her for that. How incompatible individualism is with communism! Then there was the comrade who often ate a bit too much from the dishes that were shared with others. He was criticized for being "selfish." If he were a Party member, this label of being selfish would be enough to put his membership at stake. A third example: A student of the North Shaanxi School lost a foreign-made knife. He felt very bad because it was a souvenir. When he told another comrade

about this, he did not get any sympathy. Instead, he was told that he lacked "the spirit of self-sacrifice," for, he was reminded, a revolutionary should be ready to sacrifice his life at any time. Why should he attach so much value to such a trivial thing as a knife? The reasoning may sound logical, but to criticize a comrade for a mere trifle is too much. There is surely nothing wrong in cherishing a souvenir! How can one conclude that that particular comrade lacked the spirit of sacrifice? That is an awful label. But people do like to put labels on others and they tend to interpret a minor mistake inappropriately as evidence of violation of significant principles. We ought to make sure whether it is a mistake and if it is, how serious consequence may ensue. On no account should we freely accuse people of having committed serious mistakes.

Third, when criticizing someone for a mistake, you should point out its cause and advise him on how to correct it. The aim of criticizing people is not to provide an outlet for your spleen; rather, it is to help the comrades earnestly to correct their mistakes. Generally speaking, two different attitudes can be identified in criticism of others. One is criticizing overbearingly. The other is trying to explain in a mild manner the cause of the mistake and the ways to correct it. Only the second approach will help the comrade concerned understand why he has done something wrong and how he can make amends.

A leader's criticism of his subordinates should be well-measured. He should in no way use labels because his criticism will have an impact different from that by the rank and file. People at the lower level are more likely to treat one another as equals, and it doesn't matter much even if some criticisms are a bit too severe or not well grounded. But

it is different when one is criticized by one's leader in so far as subordinates tend to take a leader's words very seriously. That is why he should not criticize others without giving any thought to the criticism and the way it is done. If the criticism is too severe or incorrect, it will take much effort to dispel the misunderstanding on the part of the person criticized and to prevent others from looking down upon him. Naturally a subordinate should understand that his leader means well in his criticism and that it's nothing so serious even if the latter's attitude or manner of speaking is not good enough.

When making criticisms, we should take note of the following: Is the person being criticized a Party veteran or a new member? Is he an old or a new cadre? How long has he been in the Party and the revolution? We have to consider all these because while your attitude and method doesn't matter so much when you criticize a veteran Party member, it's quite another thing when you criticize people who have joined the Party only recently and who are different from the veteran members in thinking. In criticizing these new comrades, therefore, it's necessary to use mild and persuasive language.

In short, we should encourage people to speak their minds. In order to achieve this, we have to refrain from pinning labels on others or seeing a minor mistake as evidence of violation of principles. Criticism should be well-meant, sincere and made with careful consideration of people's feelings. Besides, you should analyse the cause of the mistake involved and the way to correct it.

To use people well, it is also necessary to make them work without worries on their minds. If you feel happy and comfortable only when your subordinates need your advice before handling any

problems, however small, and if you think you are a true leader only when they have to take orders from you, then you know what a great hindrance you may ironically prove to be. How much time and energy can you afford? Even if you have all the energy in the world and you are "Number One under Heaven," you can't

It's very important to encourage our cadres to speak their minds and get on with their work. Let them have a sense of achievements, for only thus can their enthusiasm be boosted. If you want a cadre to be completely at your beck and call, he can only serve as a sort of "yes-man" and there is no way for him to develop his talent.

achieve anything without the help and support of those who are "Number Two" and "Number Three." Such a shortcoming of a leader, however superior he may be, invariably robs the other cadres of the sense of responsibility, cripples their self-confidence and dampens their enthusiasm. When any one of them does something right, he would say, "That's what my leadership told me to do." When he does something wrong, he would say that he's done the bidding of his superior. In other words, it seems that he himself is not responsible for any result of the work, or that he has nothing to do with them at all. If the rank-and-file cadres lack a sense of responsibility, surely they can never do their work well, their initiative and creativity will suffer, and it will be difficult for them to improve their ability.

Perhaps some comrades would

say, "So you prefer giving full responsibility to your subordinates. This method of leadership of yours seems no good, because many mistakes may be made." As I see it, although mistakes are hardly avoidable, they are not so terrible. In a sense, one can't make progress without making mistakes. In fact, one learns from one's mistakes. Only by drawing on more and more lessons can one keep improving himself. Correctness often comes from mistakes. Is there any scientist whose invention is not the result of learning from experiments and mistakes? The streamlined cars of today look attractive. But take a look at their earliest models now on display in the museums, and you'll find how awkward they were in appearance. There's no telling how many experiments and failures prepared the way for such progress! Likewise, it doesn't matter if a comrade makes a mistake. He'll certainly increase his experience and ability if he can honestly draw the necessary lesson from it. So, don't be afraid of cadres under you making mistakes; they should be encouraged to give full play to their own abilities.

To sum up, it's very important to encourage our cadres to speak their minds and get on with their work. Let them have a sense of achievement, for only thus can their enthusiasm be boosted. If you want a cadre to be completely at your beck and call, he can only serve as a sort of "yes-man" and there is no way for him to develop his talent. If the cadres in a unit don't ask for transfers and they all work with initiative and creativity, certainly that unit is functioning under good leadership. Otherwise, something must be wrong with the leadership there. When you comrades enter the leading bodies anywhere, I'm sure you will achieve much if you can make your subordinates dare to speak and work with peace of mind.



An Zhendong (centre), a senior engineer once protected by Chen Xiuyun, is now Vice-Governor of Heilongjiang Province, a post he got last year.

Now I'd like to take up my last point: Care for people.

To do this, you must pay attention to the following: First, you should not, as I've said, treat cadres the way you use a pile driver, pulling him up and bringing him down alternately. If you want to promote a cadre, you should first make an overall assessment of his political quality and professional competence, and decide, after careful consideration, whether he is up to the job in all respects. Once he is promoted, you should keep an eye on his work. If he cannot meet the requirements of his work, you should take action at once. It is no good to wait until he has made a mess of things before you decide to dismiss him.

Second, you should help those working under your leadership whenever they cannot keep their minds on their jobs. As you know, I work in a hillside office. Sometimes, when I have just get on with a document, my work is interrupted by people who come in to discuss their problems, which is really disturbing. Should I receive him? I am really hesitant. But I try to put myself in my visitor's position, and then I can see very clearly that he wants to con-

sult me for something important. So I will think I should take some time off to meet him. Sometimes, I'm writing something when a comrade drops in without warning. Certainly I can't sit straight at my desk and ignore him. I have to put down my pen, listen attentively to what he has to say, and answer his questions patiently and earnestly. That's the only way to satisfy him. It's worth the effort if you spend a couple of hours and help a cadre solve some problems. You should spare no pains in handling affairs — big or small — concerning cadres. You may not promise to comply with a request, but once you've promised, you must help solve the problem as much as you can. That takes some time, but it's worthwhile.

Third, when handling a matter that may affect a cadre's political career, you should go about it earnestly, carefully and prudently. A comrade may not pay much attention to his physical life, but he does set great store by his political life. He is prepared to give his best as a qualified Party member, and the last thing he wants is to be expelled from the Party. Once he's expelled from the Party, he'll think that his future is done for.

So, we shouldn't resort to such a disciplinary measure unless it's absolutely necessary.

Often many comrades, having been expelled from the Party, will come to the Organization Department of the Central Committee to appeal, or they'll write letters of appeal to the Department. Here I would like to cite an example. There was a young man who had been stripped of Party membership because someone else, in his confession, accused him of being a Trotskyite.¹⁷ Although his Party membership was restored afterwards, the previous seven years of his revolutionary career was written off, and he was treated like a newly recruited Party member. He requested that his case be looked into again. There were four people who could provide information on his background, one in Xian, another in Yanan, still another in the 129th Division of the Eighth Route Army, and a fourth one was living abroad. We wrote to all these people making inquiries. Recently, that is, two months later, we've received the replies. The conclusion regarding his case has been proved. So we here confirmed his glorious past. While previously this comrade felt utterly despondent, hoping only to die on

the battlefield and get it over with; he now is quite a different man. Is such an investigation worth it? Yes, it is, I think. For, when all is said and done, you can't train a cadre in a couple of months, and there's nothing more worthwhile than a two-month effort which can save a cadre's political career.

Another example involves a man and a woman. Some people accused the man of being a member of a special Trotskyite committee and the woman as another Trotskyite. They came here to study and asked me to arrange for them to enter the Party School of the Central Committee or a training class. Since we had got the information on their political background, I told them all about it. They were so shocked at what I said that they cried. They came as a cheerful couple, but left me in tears. I took up their case myself, as I had promised. An investigation lasting no more than two weeks established that they were not Trotskyites at all. Isn't our effort worthwhile?

Some comrades, afraid of being implicated, lack the courage to provide true information on the political background of others. That's why when dealing with such problems, a leader should be all the more careful. Or else some comrades' problems can never be properly solved, and in fact wronging them politically means a loss to the cause of our Party. We should be very careful in this respect, whether we're leaders in Party organizations or army units.

Comrades, all parents are much concerned about their children, and the Communist Party cares for its members with equal solicitude. It's ready to help all comrades who have made mistakes to correct them. But what if one has committed an extremely grave mistake, or even a serious crime? That depends on whether he rendered meritorious service in the past. If

he did, his mistake should be weighed against his merits before any measures are taken. With regard to people who made mistakes in the past and who are making new ones now, as long as they can come to realize the truth through criticism and make up their minds to mend their ways, they can make up by performing good deeds. The Communist Party is reasonable

It's very important to care for others. Before promoting a cadre, we should make an overall assessment of his political integrity and professional ability.... Don't flatter cadres, but rather treat their strengths and weaknesses for what they are. Only thus can we be really caring for people.

and fair. It encourages everyone in the revolutionary ranks who has committed mistakes to continue making revolution, provided he admits and corrects them in real earnest. If he makes a mistake today, he may be forgiven because of his past meritorious service and his contribution in the future. We Communists should do our best to bring back to the right path all those who have committed mistakes, because this is in the interest of the revolution.

Fourth, don't flatter a cadre or lavish praises on him. If you only praise a lower-level cadre and gloss over his weaknesses, he's likely to become conceited and seek after superficial results in his work. If you act like that, you are doing him a disservice instead of helping him.

Some cadres like to be praised. They feel comfortable when peo-

ple praise them, and a lack of sweet words makes them unhappy. As a matter of fact, however, those who are given to praising others are boot-lickers, and in no case can they do anything good. Only those who criticize unreservedly are good people and deserve to be called revolutionary comrades. Yet some cadres often fail to understand this. As the saying goes: "Good advice offends the ear just as good medicine tastes bitter." Our comrades should bear this in mind.

In a nutshell, it's very important to care for others. Before promoting a cadre, we should make an overall assessment of his political integrity and professional ability. Once he is promoted, we should help him in every possible way so that he can do his new job well. All problems that detract from a cadre's work enthusiasm should be solved thoroughly with painstaking effort. If the problem is related to the political career of a cadre, it should be handled with great care and discretion. Don't flatter cadres, but rather treat their strengths and weaknesses for what they are. Only thus can we be really caring for people.

Well, that's all I want to say today. Before finishing my speech, however, allow me to clarify two points. First, none of you comrades should think that revolutionary discipline can now be dispensed with—that idea is wrong. There must be iron discipline in the revolutionary ranks to ensure the fulfilment of our revolutionary tasks. Without such discipline, neither the Chinese Communist Party nor the Eighth Route Army could have survived and become what they are today. Revolutionary discipline must be observed, and I hope none of you comrades will violate it. My speech can't be of any help to those who have violated discipline. Second, those who were wronged or punished one way or another

should not use this speech of mine as a pretext and launch a retaliatory counterattack, so to speak. That's no good. Let bygones be bygones. For who can avoid doing anything wrong? It'll be fine if the mistakes are corrected. Our comrades should learn to be broad-minded.

Thank you!

NOTES

1. "Address Delivered in the Kremlin Palace to the Graduates from the Red Army Academies," J.V. Stalin, *Problems of Leninism*, Foreign Languages Press, Beijing, 1976, p. 773.

2. This refers to the Shaanxi-Gansu Revolutionary Base Area stretching between north Shaanxi and northeast Gansu. By 1935, this base area had grown to 20 counties with a population of over 900,000. It was the destination of the Central Red Army and the Second and Fourth Front Armies during their Long March.

3. Wu Peifu (1874-1939) was head of the Zhili warlord clique.

4. Etatism, a popular bourgeois ideology in the 19th century Europe, preaches the idea that the state is all important and ignores the class nature of the state machine. In the 1920s, some political representatives of the most influential landlords and the bourgeoisie in China also trumpeted Etatism. Hence they were known as Chinese Etatists. Because they flaunted the banner of patriotism, for a time they were able to hoodwink a number of young intellectuals. With the aid of their journals, the *Guide* and *Chinese Youth*, the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Communist Youth League criticized the fallacies spread by the Etatists, winning over those young people who were truly patriotic.

5. These refer to Nationalism, Democracy and People's Livelihood put forward by Dr. Sun Yat-sen as the programme of China's old-democratic revolution. In 1924, following the suggestion of the Communists, Dr. Sun changed them into "alliance with Russia, co-operation with the Communist Party, and assistance to the peasants and workers."

6. This refers to the Central Revolutionary Base Area in south Jiangxi and west Fujian during the period of the Second revolutionary Civil War (1927-37) led by the Chinese Communist Party and centred around Ruijin, seat of the Provisional Central Government of the Chinese Soviet Republic. It consisted, in its heyday, of 21 counties with a population of approximately 2.5 million.

7. Mao Zetan (1905-35) joined the Chinese Communist Party in October 1923, and died a revolutionary martyr in a battle against the Kuomintang army in Ruijin, Jiangxi Province, in April 1935.

8. Also known as the July 7th Incident. Lugouqiao, over 10 kilometres from Beijing proper, serves as the southwestern gateway to the city. On July 7, 1937, the Japanese invading forces attacked the Chinese garrison at Lugouqiao. Impelled by the vigorous nation-wide anti-Japanese movement and influenced by the Chinese Communist Party's call for resistance, the Chinese troops there fought back, thereby ushering in the heroic eight-year War of Resistance Against Japan.

9. The college where the Chinese Communist Party trained military and political cadres for the War of Resistance Against Japan. Its predecessor was the University of the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army in the Central Revolutionary Base Area. Later it was moved to north Shaanxi and renamed the Anti-Japanese Red Army's University. It took the name of the Anti-Japanese Military and Political College in 1937.

10. Set up in Yanan in September 1937, this school trained cadres for the Chinese Communist Party during the early stage of the War of Resistance Against Japan.

11. The Lu Xun Academy of Arts was set up in Yanan in April 1938 for the Chinese Communist Party to train cadres for literary and art work.

12. This refers to the Party School of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party for relatively systematic education of leading cadres in Marxism-Leninism. Its predecessor was the School of Marx-Communism, established in Ruijin, Jiangxi Province, in March 1933. It was moved to Yanan early in 1937.

13. Under the leadership of the Tong Meng Hui (Chinese Revolutionary League), a bourgeois revolutionary party headed by Sun Yat-sen, the Revolution of 1911 overthrew the autocratic rule of the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911). On October 10, 1911, the dynasty's New Army, aroused by the revolutionaries, staged an uprising in Wuchang, Hubei Province. On January 1, 1912, the Provisional Government of the Republic of China was established in Nanjing, with Dr. Sun Yat-sen as Provisional President. China's feudal monarchy of more than two thousand years came to an end. However, the revolutionary movement was soon arrested by Yuan Shikai of the northern warlord clique, and China remained in its semi-colonial and semi-feudal state.

14. A superstitious armed organization of peasants, this society had its origins in Shandong Province and was so named because its members used red-tasselled spears as weapons. The policy of the Chinese Communist Party towards this organization was to enlighten its members and help them transform it into a revolutionary force, so that it would not fall into the hands of warlords and local despots.

15. A secret organization with members coming mostly from among bankrupt peasants, unemployed handicraftsmen, demobilized soldiers and vagrants. Some landlords also joined it. Influenced and led by the revolutionaries during the Revolution of 1911, the Elders' Society took part in a number of armed uprisings against the Qing Dynasty.

16. In ancient China the "three religions" were Confucianism, Daoism and Buddhism, and the "nine schools of thought" were the Confucians, the Daoists, the Yin-Yang, the Legalists, the Logicians, the Mohists, the Political Strategists, the Eclectics and the Agriculturists. Later, both terms were used to indicate the different religious sects and academic schools.

17. The Trotskyites originally constituted an anti-Leninist faction in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks). Here, however, the reference is to Chinese Trotskyites. After the failure of the revolution in 1927, a small number of capitulationists headed by Chen Duxiu formed, in May 1927, a unified Chinese Trotskyite clique. Chen himself was made its secretary.

Colombia Pursues Its Own Course

Like many other members of the world community, Colombia dearly cherishes the wish for peace and is sparing no efforts to see that wish come true

by ZHENG FANGKUN and TAN ZHONGSHU
Our Special Correspondents

IN the last days of February and the first days of March we toured Colombia and spoke with her people. We saw a strong spirit of independence and self-determination in this Caribbean country.

In recent years, Colombia has raised a louder voice in the world political arena. She firmly opposes the superpowers' interference in the domestic affairs of other countries, advocates a peaceful solution to conflicts, upholds the right of self-determination and adheres to a policy of non-alignment and the establishment of multilateral relations. This foreign policy has won the praise of the international community.

At present Colombia finds herself in the midst of one of the world's tensest regions. The stance she has assumed is based on an objective analysis of the situation. More than a year has passed since the Colombian Government took the most active role in the Contadora Group's efforts to mediate in Central America.

After making some progress, the group's three working commissions—on politics, security and social and economic matters—are drafting a regional peace treaty to be discussed by Contadora's foreign ministers in Panama on April 30.

During an interview Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo told us, "There are two main reasons for the crisis in Central America. The first is political,

that is, the US and Soviet interests and activity in this region. The second is the socio-economic problem."

He pointed out that the Contadora Group is working simultaneously on both problems. In politics, it is trying to lessen

Finding herself in a region where the situation is among the tensest in the world, Colombia has assumed a stance based on its objective analysis of the situation. A year ago, it took the most active part in the Contadora Group's efforts to mediate in Central America.

foreign influence by reducing arms, removing military advisers and persuading the superpowers that they must not pursue their confrontation in Central America. In socio-economics, the group is seeking the solidarity of the international community to help Central America resolve its problems.

The minister has asked the international community to persuade the US and the USSR that Central America needs not arms but tractors, not guns but agricultural tools. It needs help, but help to

improve people's lives, not to destroy them, he said.

Lloreda condemned without exception every case of foreign intervention. "In the case of El Salvador and Honduras the Americans are present with their equipment, advisers, and even in joint military exercises. In the case of Nicaragua, there is Soviet military equipment and advisers from Cuba and other nations," he said. "If the big powers insist on using the small Central American countries to further their own political interests they could end up fighting each other. In such a conflict there will be no winners, everyone will lose. The Russians and Americans give the arms, but the dead are all Central Americans."

Lloreda said that no matter how the interests of the four Contadora nations diverge, they have been able to agree and work together on the problems of Central America. They are also aware of the difficult tasks ahead, but a full-scale war must be avoided.

Like many nations, Colombia wishes for peace, and is doing everything in her power to make that wish come true.

In the 1970s the Colombian economy grew at the relatively high annual rate of 5.8 per cent. In 1970 the gross national product (GNP) was US\$13,712.7 million. It reached US\$24,068 million in 1980 and levelled off to US\$30,100 million in 1982. The standard of living has improved, the proportion of those who attend school has increased and illiteracy has been reduced. In the rural areas aqueducts and electric lines give

evidence of the material improvements.

But in 1982 the GNP went up by only 0.9 per cent, and rose just 0.8 per cent in 1983. The world economic crisis left deep scars on the economies of Latin America, plunging them into what is known as the Latin American debt crisis.

Colombia did not suffer as much as other countries in the region, thanks to its policy of steady development. Dr. Mauricio Ferro Calvo, head of the National Statistics Administrative Department, told us Colombia did not ask the powerful international banks for loans until it was sure they could be repaid. Debt therefore has not crippled the Colombian economy as it has some others.

But the world economic crisis hit Colombia hard. Many enterprises and banks went bankrupt or teetered on the brink. Prices of consumer goods rose 24.03 per cent in 1982 and 16.64 per cent in 1983. Unemployment hit 12.7 per cent last year.

The Colombian Government took many steps to reverse this trend, but in the first six months of 1983 the economy showed no signs of recovery. However, in the last four months — November and

December 1983 and January and February this year — the economy has slowly picked up.

Ferro told us the government's five main tactics to improve the economy are promoting construction, stimulating exports, limiting

The Colombian Government is striving to improve its economy by promoting construction, boosting exports, limiting imports to essential items, curtailing public spending and encouraging small businesses. These measures have had some positive effects, but the way ahead is still tortuous.

imports to essential items, reducing public expenditure and encouraging small businesses. These measures have had some positive effects, but the way ahead is still tortuous. Colombia must make great efforts if it is to succeed in shaking off its present economic difficulties.

Colombian President Belisario Betancur (left) meets "Beijing Review" correspondent Zheng Fangkun during the Cartagena South-South Conference.



The Colombian Government has also worked very hard to improve the lives of its people. Programmes have been drawn up to build more housing for the poorest urban and rural inhabitants, to construct more roads so peasants can bring their produce to the cities, to improve the educational system and better train the teachers, and to extend the scope of government social security.

Both the Colombian and Chinese people have long cherished the wish to promote mutual understanding and establish friendly ties. At the end of the 1970s, a group of China's sympathizers founded the Colombian-Chinese Association. Today, when both countries are satisfied with the development of their diplomatic relations, they must not forget how much this association contributed to their friendship.

"The relation between Colombia and China is a new one," Lloreda said. "But I think some steps are being taken to make progress. Visits have been exchanged between various trade, cultural and technical commissions. I believe we can improve trade through some projects. There are also possibilities for a wider cultural exchange, and the programmes for this already exist."

"Politically there are good consultations between our diplomats and their Chinese counterparts in several organizations, because there is enough identity of objectives and there are no great differences," Lloreda added.

"For people who live in this part of the world, China has a special charm because of its many thousands of years of history, its great civilization and its great people," he said.

The warm hospitality we received from the Colombian people has convinced us that there is a genuine friendship between our two peoples. □



Teachers and students from the Guangzhou Huanan Teachers' University at an exhibition on their group research achievements.

Teacher Education in China

In the West, teachers' colleges are being replaced by universities and colleges of arts and science; in China, they are indispensable to the nation's efforts to solve the acute shortage of qualified teachers

by ZOU JIN

IN recent years, there has been much development in teachers' colleges in China. In addition to the old ones which have fully resumed their former work, there are also new colleges founded for the training of teachers. Altogether, there are now 200 such colleges. Fifteen of these have a separate department of education and five offer special programmes on pre-school education. It seems that everything is running smoothly. However, questions are still being asked whether these teachers' colleges should continue to operate and how the distinctive quality of teacher education should be maintained. Opinions on these questions vary.

(1) Should higher teacher education be allowed to continue?

Some people argue that because of the rapid development of science and technology, teacher education of the "directional type," hitherto provided by the teachers' colleges, should be done by comprehensive universities. They prove their point by quoting numerous references to what has been going on in other countries. For instance, in the United States no new normal college has been founded since 1930; indeed, teachers' colleges are being gradually replaced by comprehensive universities and colleges of arts and science. Only 10 or so teachers' colleges remain. In 1974, Japan decided to phase out normal colleges. Middle school teach-

ers were to be trained mainly at comprehensive universities. There are only four teachers' colleges in France now and the training of secondary school teachers is undertaken chiefly by comprehensive universities. In 1972, the British Government put forward a proposal for changes in teacher education. The departments of education at the universities were to continue their work and the existing normal colleges were to develop programmes which follow the same lines as in institutes of higher learning. Some of these colleges were to be phased out and others merged with a neighbouring comprehensive university. The story is the same in the Federal Republic of Germany. Since 1974 normal colleges have been gradually absorbed by the universities.

The Soviet Union, too, in recent years has constantly stressed the training of teachers at comprehensive universities. Indeed, one of the important tasks of the Soviet university is to train teachers.

However, most of the educationalists in China believe that teachers' colleges should continue. They point out that we should not blindly follow what is being done in foreign countries. In China, there are not enough qualified teachers in secondary schools and teachers' colleges should provide more graduates to answer that need. It has also been observed that in many developed countries, for quite a long period most of the middle school teachers had been trained at teachers' colleges. Now they are trained at universities and the programme of study has been designed along the same lines as what is being followed in the curriculum at teachers' colleges. The thinking behind the programme design at universities is that the level of education should be raised in response to the development of science and technology. That emphasis, in "the university approach," so to speak, has been adopted by teachers' colleges and colleges of arts and science. As scientific and technological knowledge becomes more advanced and sophisticated, the general thinking is that "the university approach" will produce graduates who are better equipped as teachers. Educational problems in Britain, Japan, France and Germany after World War II also proved that.

It should be noted that foreign countries attach a great deal of importance to vocational training in educational programmes. In the past, graduates of Britain's universities, for instance, could begin their teaching career right after graduation without going through professional training. Things changed in the 1970s and a graduate had to spend a year in

educational studies before he could become a qualified teacher. Japan also went through the change in education from the "directional type" to the "non-directional type," and then back again to "directional type." In 1974, teacher education in Japan changed to the "non-directional type," but as the Japanese teachers' cultural level im-

The teachers' colleges should see to it that the graduates have a good grasp of the subjects they will be teaching. But they should also be given higher education which enriches their minds so that they can offer more to the students they are going to teach.

proved, a host of problems also arose. A considerable number of students selected courses with the hope that they might be better qualified for jobs other than teaching. Many of them graduated as fully qualified teachers but only

some of them were engaged in educational work. In 1977 according to statistics, 86,200 junior middle school teachers received their certificates, but only 4,300 of them went into teaching; senior middle school teachers numbered 68,700, but only 3,900 were teaching in schools. Then the Japanese educational authorities proposed a reform to establish a new-type of education university in 1979 whose task was to train excellent teachers. The idea was that undergraduates should be given a higher education in arts and science while they were being trained as dedicated teachers.

(2) Curriculum planning.

The problem is how to work out a programme which trains teachers while giving them, at the same time, a university-level education. Some people argue that because graduates of teachers' colleges will be teaching in secondary schools, they should have a good grasp of middle school courses. Then they will be competent at their jobs. That theory, however, is not sound. If a teachers' college is merely a place where teachers

Students from the Shanghai Huadong Teachers' University practise how to give lectures at a middle school.



are prepared to teach courses in middle schools, all they can do is they have learnt in school. In other to learn how to teach whatever they have learnt in school. In other words, the increasing emphasis will be on the technique of teaching rather than on what is being taught. The result of curriculum planning with only the objective of producing competent middle school teachers is that the level of education in teachers' colleges will certainly be lowered. In order to maintain high standards, the aims of university education should be followed by teachers' colleges.

How should teachers' colleges be run? Many people have suggested that attention must be paid to strengthening vocational training, without lowering the academic contents of the courses offered. The teachers' colleges should never forget, of course, that the graduates should have a good grasp of the subjects they will be teaching. But they should also be given higher education, which enriches their minds so that they can offer more to the students they are going to teach.

(3) An all-round education.

In the education of teachers, the integration of arts and science courses should be emphasized, so that they will be able to face the challenge of new knowledge in the fast-changing world. This means that arts students should be given courses in science, even if they are at a rudimentary level, and science students should also take arts courses. Many middle school teachers feel that their education is one-sided. Teachers of arts subjects, for example, wish that they had been exposed to the knowledge of the natural sciences. Science teachers also feel that they are limited because they know almost nothing about the social sciences.

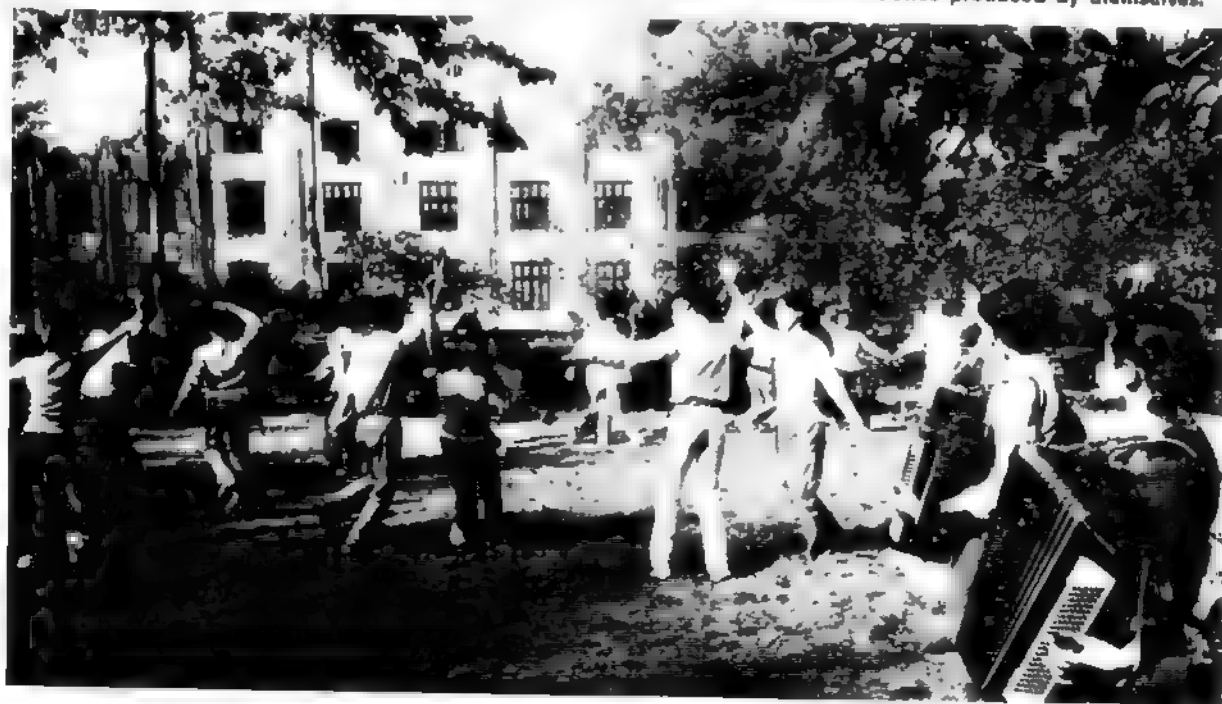
At present, teachers' colleges in China operate on the class hour system, and while the course level is the same as that at the university they do not offer elective courses that answer the non-vocational needs. The credit system should be introduced so that more courses can be offered in addition to the compulsory courses directly related to the teaching profession.

Students at a teachers' college should be given an all-round education which contributes to their moral, physical as well as intellectual development. A wide range of optional courses will satisfy the demands of students with different interests. These courses will also enrich the minds. Whatever course offered, however, the content must be up to date and the teaching material carefully prepared to answer a certain need.

(4) Widening of the educational scope.

Since vocational technical schools have been re-established with the secondary school educational structure, there is a demand for teachers in such schools. Teachers' colleges should therefore widen the scope of the conventional education offered so far. Reformers of higher teacher education should have the courage to experiment and to try out new ideas. They should never lose sight of the various needs of middle school students in the modern world characterized by constant expansion of knowledge in all areas of human endeavour. □

Students at the Guangzhou Huanan Teachers' University rehearse an ensemble dance produced by themselves.





Scientists studying birds in their natural habitat at Poyang Lake, Jiangxi Province.

Value Seen in Planned Ecology

from "WENHUI BAO"
(Wenhui Daily)

AN adviser to the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences says it is not enough simply to pay attention to the environment—people should actively and positively work to create an environment which is feasible in the long run and most favourable to human beings.

In his proposal for ecological design, Yu Guangyuan told the 1983 national symposium on the dialectical outlook on nature that it should include the cultivation of animals, plants and micro-organisms, and their distribution and co-ordination with their surroundings. All relevant work should be done in accordance with a unified design.

China has a vast territory, located mostly in the temperate zone. Two-thirds of the country have up to 2,000 hours of sunshine yearly,

thus promoting photosynthesis in green vegetation.

Planting more trees, flowers, grass and crops would not only solve the problem of food and forage, but would also help solve the problem of energy, he said, because only part of the heat emitted by the sun is absorbed by the

earth, quite a big portion of it being deflected. This precious bit of the solar energy is absorbed by green vegetation, he said, so through reasonable eco-design it is possible to augment solar energy absorption and thereby benefit the mankind.

In a harmonized development of a society and its economy, a comprehensive eco-design can break the vicious circle which stems from an unbalanced environment to return it to normal. It would also give play to the strong points to make up for the weaknesses, so as to make the most of the local advantages.

This would bring about better economic and social results, Yu said, preventing and remedying the lopsided effects of running blindly after temporary profit while neglecting long-term interests. It will further co-ordinate mankind's relations with nature, he said. This work will render the construction drive more predictable and scientific and less passive and blind. It will quicken the nation's pace of marching from the realm of necessity towards the realm of freedom.

Illness Tests a General's Family

from "ZHONGGUO FUNU"
(Women of China)

IN one of the many courtyard residences typical of Beijing lives an old couple. The wife, Liu Mingxue is a veteran Communist who joined the Party in 1938. Yuan Guang, the husband, is a general in the People's Li-

beration Army. Their son, Yuan Sailu, is happily married to a naval officer, Tian Lin.

In March 1978, the Yuans' happy life was marred just as Yuan Sailu was to be enrolled in the law department of Beijing University: Tian Lin, then still Yuan Sailu's fiancée, was found to have stomach cancer.

Tian's mother called on the Yuans. Broken-hearted, she said her daughter suffered from a fatal illness, and though she was young it was only sensible to end the engagement so as not to spoil Yuan's marriage.

While doctors in the hospital were still searching for a cure for the patient, certain busybodies outside were trying to introduce new possible fiancées. Tongues began wagging: Would Yuan Sailu abandon his fiancée sooner or later.

The old general and his wife finally asked their son this question: What would he do now that Tian Lin had fallen ill?

"It's simple. She will be my wife as long as she breathes. And if she is to die tomorrow morning we'll marry tonight," replied the son.

Tian Lin was in an agonized dilemma. She would neither become a millstone round Yuan Sailu's neck, affecting his study, nor was she willing to give him up. It had not been long since she had done everything she could to support Yuan Sailu when he was preparing for his college entrance exams. She had not told him of the blood she passed nor about fainting for fear of distracting him.

Yuan Sailu succeeded in the exams, while Tian Lin was very ill and had to be hospitalized. She had a fairly radical gastrectomy, recovered quickly, and the couple married in hospital.

When Tian Lin was able, she continued recuperating at home. Her parents-in-law took the best care of her. But Tian Lin's ordeal was not over.

One afternoon when Liu Mingxue went to see her daughter-in-law, she found her with a fever and abdominal pain. She sent Tian Lin back to the hospital at once. Examinations revealed an

acute appendicitis which was on the verge of rupture.

After Tian Lin recovered from this second illness, she said with tears in her eyes, "My husband helped me to conquer the cancer while my mother-in-law came to see me in time when I was critically ill. If not for them and their true love I wouldn't be here today."

Three years passed and Tian Lin bore no trace of illness. But she was now troubled by a new worry. Several times she had wanted to talk about this, and her caring and considerate mother-in-law finally asked what was troubling her. Tian Lin blushed. "Mom," she said, "I'm well now and I want to have a baby, but Sailu says no."

"Sailu is right," replied the mother-in-law. "What you need

now is to conserve your strength. You should never think of having a baby."

"If my health does not permit," Tian Lin persisted, "I would like to adopt a child."

Looking into Tian Lin's pleading eyes, the mother-in-law was moved. But bringing up a child would be too much for her, she thought, and she said, "No. You aren't able to take care of a child now. You yourself are all we want and if you are all right we have everything."

Tian Lin did not mention the matter again. Nor did the elder Yuans. It is not that the old couple would not love to have a grandchild. They love children very much. So much so that when General Yuan Guang received a 1,000-yuan royalty for his memoirs, he sent it to the Chinese Children's Welfare Fund.

What They Need Comes in Time

from "WENHUI BAO"
(Wenhui Daily)

ALTHOUGH it was the depth of winter and the northern wind was smacking its lips, infirm oldsters in a few of the dozens of streets, alleys and lanes in Shanghai were overwhelmed by the reinforcements sent right to their doorways: panes of glass.

Salespeople from the New Shanghai Glass Shop peddled carts loaded with glass to serve customers at their homes, hawking their wares along the alleyways in the neighbourhood by the Nanjing and Guling Roads. In just a couple of hours they sold glass to and

helped glaze 28 windows and doors for 19 households in Dingxing Alleyway.

Glass is always in short supply in Shanghai, so some people were puzzled by the salespeople's actions. Why do they prefer peddling out in the cold to waiting inside their warm shop?

The answer is that the cadres of the New Shanghai Glass Shop were considering the inconvenience to the old people, working parents and the handicapped. Maybe they could buy the glass, but it would be difficult for them to fit it up themselves. So the cadres decided to bring convenience to the masses, which is the duty of every socialist commercial worker and clerk.

Calendar Origin Placed in China

The ancient lunar calendar, which uses 12 animals to mark the days, months and years, originated in China, according to the findings of a Yi ethnologist.

Liu Yaohan, 61, research fellow at the Institute of Ethnology under the Academy of Social Sciences, has spent three decades studying ancient Yi civilization and the development of Yi society. His findings about the origin of the calendar refute previous suggestions that the animal calendar, which was used in Egypt and India as well as in China, originated in Babylon, a theory that has never been supported by written records.

After studying Yi totems and ancient murals and inscriptions, Liu concluded that tribal totems revered by the primitive peoples of ancient China are the source of the 12 animals that now identify the calendar cycles—the mouse, ox, tiger, rabbit, dragon, snake, horse, ram, monkey, rooster, dog and pig.

(A totem is an animal, a plant or occasionally an inanimate object associated by primitive people with a family or clan.)

In Sichuan and Yunnan Provinces, where most of China's 5 million Yis live in compact communities, Liu found that eight of the nationality's numerous totems were among the 12 animals that ended up on the calendar.

Further support for his theory was provided by the discovery that a Yi tribe in the Ailao Mountains which had the tigress as its totem had used an animal calendar and that their calendar began with a tiger. Liu also found a 12-animal calendar mural in a temple to a

mountain god and a 12-animal inscription on a tablet written in the Yi language, both more than 1,000 years old and both beginning with a tigress.

Field research in Liangshan Prefecture in Sichuan led to the discovery of an unusual 10-month solar calendar that had once been used there. The days were numbered according to a cycle of 12 animals. Three cycles made up a 36-day month and 10 months made up a 360-day year, filled out with a five-day New Year holiday. An extra day was added every three years.

Although a little longer than the solar calendar now in use, this 10-month calendar is nonetheless remarkably accurate. It would also have been easy to use and remember.

Further research resulted in the discovery that the lunar calendar used by the Han nationality in early times was also divided into 10 months.

Liu has not limited his interests to calendars. During his studies he developed an interest in a kind of bomb invented and used by the Yi peasant army in an 18th century uprising. Exceptionally powerful, the bomb was made of gunpowder, pieces of lead and crushed stones which were loaded into a dried gourd and had a fuse attached. In battle, these gourds were thrown at the enemy as they were or in string bags, thus gaining the name "flying gourd bomb." Liu, who points out that the principles for making the "flying gourd bomb" were similar to those for making handgrenades a century later, sees this weapon as an important

achievement in the history of Chinese armaments.

He began publishing essays about his Yi people in the 1950s, with a paper on the Yis' transition from serfdom to feudal society from the 14th to the 20th centuries after a 10-year study in his home village of Shacun in Yunnan Province.

'Blood Boils'

The story, from the new feature film *Blood Boils*, tells of the new director Luo Xiangang of a silk printing and dyeing mill who tries to meet market demands by changing the irrational distribution system in production and solving problems in monetary awards and personnel assignments. He incurs endless criticism and meets a mountain of obstacles. The film, recently judged one of the best in artistic appeal and insight, bears the message that economic reform is more an ideological than a managerial problem.

With industrial advance as theme, the story presents some serious problems encountered in the current economic reform.

Through 30 years of hard work, the Chinese people have built up fairly independent and comprehensive systems of industry and national economy which have furnished a strong material base for further expanding production. However, shortcomings of the national economy have manifested themselves. Reform is necessary, but this is by no means an easy matter, with the existing imperfect rules and regulations often tangling



A scene from "Blood Boils."

with the force of old habits, abuses and thinkings, plus bureaucracy.

The main character is a forthright reformer who decides to produce hand-printed silk kerchiefs which will bring in a good sum of foreign currency for the country. But his decision does not accord with the production plan stipulated by the higher authorities. It would mean losing the title of advanced unit and monetary awards. If so, the initiative of the workers would be dampened.

Though he is the factory director, Luo Xingang has to obtain permissions from many levels of higher authorities and break through much red tape to employ a talented young designer. The film shows this director's effort to overcome countless difficulties and his struggle against persons who take advantage of others' misfortune for their own personal gain.

While, not a legendary hero, Luo one day said to his wife, "Every day I'm exhausted and yet do not even know who my opponents are. Am I not like Don Quixote?"

The film shocks audiences by showing the rusty gears on the enormous economic machine, revealing the reformer's

worries and pains as well as his efforts to remedy the situation, commented Wen Yan, woman director of the film. She does not conceal the contradictions in present-day society but presents an enthusiastic contemporary Communist cadre. Wen Yan is courageous in directing *Blood Boils*, her first independently directed film. She had assisted such noted directors as Sha Meng, Xie Tieli, Ling Zifeng, Xie Tian and Cui Wei, and so gained rich experience.

Yang Zaibao is a qualified actor known to most Chinese audiences. His excellent performance leaves viewers feeling his own concern for the factory. They feel at one with the manager who devotes himself to the interests of the workers and laugh at the stick-in-the-muds seeking personal gain. Some audiences can recite the factory director's impassioned speech made to the workers before his discharge from his post. Yang's performance, subtle and moving, is deeply impressive. His part in the film, which seems unfortunate, is actually encouraging and inspiring.

Yang Zaibao started his film career after he was enrolled in a drama school in 1955 and made his film debut as an energetic young

man in *The Younger Generation* in the early 60s. Later he succeeded in bringing to life the image of a company commander in *The Red Sun*. He also played leading roles in many stage plays which were a credit to him. In 1980, he won the young actors' prize for his creative effort in playing the leading role in *From Slave to General*. In 1983, he directed the TV play *Under the Eaves of Shanghai* which won a special prize among China's best TV plays.

Athletes of the Year

Close upon 600,000 ballots from all parts of China culled 10 from the hundred candidates as the athletes of the year for 1983.

Zhu Jianhua, 21 years old, broke the world high jump record twice in the year. He beat 2.37 metres at the qualifying matches of the 5th National Games in June 1983 in Beijing and cleared 2.38 metres in the final games in September in Shanghai.

Wu Shude, 25, snatched 128 kilogrammes to win the gold medal and set the world record of the 56 kg. category on the final match platform of the 5th National Games.

Song Xiaobo, 25, captain of the Chinese women basketballers who won the bronze medal at the 9th World Women's Basketball Championships. Her 134 points made her third top scorer in the world.

Lang Ping, 24, spiked hard to tear down the strong and tenacious defences of the Japanese and the US women and paved the way for China's women's volleyball team to winning the 1981 World Cup and 1982 World Championships.

Xu Yongjiu, 22, outwalked all other contenders to reach the finish

line in 45:13.4 in the World Cup 10-Kilometre Walking Championships. The Chinese women led by Xu clocked the best time in the event and won China's first track and field gold medal in international contests.

Cao Yanhua, 22, drove her way through to the champion's podium at the 37th World Table Tennis Championships and, as its ace player, helped the Chinese women's team win the team's title.

Tong Fei, 22, captured the imagination of audiences as well as the gold medal for free floor exercises. He joined his countrymen to win the gold medal in the men's team event.

Luan Jin, 26, defeated his opponents with his drop shots and full swings to win the men's singles at the 1983 All-England Badminton Championships and the championships for ace shuttlers in Jakarta.

Guo Yonglin, 29, took part in the Asian Men's Basketball Championships for a third time. He shot the Chinese men's team into the championships which booked China a berth at the Summer Olympics in Los Angeles. He was designated the sole best player at the championships.

Guo Yuehua, 29, played in the first string team at the 37th World Table Tennis Championships to win the team's gold and teamed with Ni Xialian to capture the crown for the mixed doubles. He won the men's singles twice in the world championships, highlighting his performance.

The year 1983 saw sports greatly boosted in China, with men and women athletes breaking and setting eight world records and winning the champions' laurels 39 times in all. As top-notch athletes mushroomed in the past year, up to 100 players were chosen as candidates for athletes of the year in the annual voting campaign which started in 1979.

In the past five elections Wu Shude, Lang Ping and Guo Yuehua were honoured four times while Song Xiaobo was chosen three times and Zhu Jianhua twice. The others were all new faces among the final 10 in the 1983 list.

New Techniques in Microsurgery

With the development of a number of new microsurgical techniques over the last few years, China has perfected the clinical use of grafting bones, connective tissue, muscles, nerves and skin flaps (flesh partly detached from the surrounding tissue).

In the past, microsurgeons were frustrated by the limited sources of skin flaps for grafting. Today, they are able to obtain them from a dozen places on the human body, such as the upper arms, thighs, arm-pits and chest. Bones of the shoulder blade and pelvis together with their blood vessels can also be used for transplantation.

These breakthroughs in microsurgery have facilitated the development of plastic surgery, neurosurgery, burn therapy and urology. For instance, three Shanghai hospi-

tals have successfully performed penis reconstructions on eight patients, one of whom has since fathered a baby.

Even small hospitals can perform microsurgery. A hospital at the Maanshan Iron and Steel Complex in Anhui rejoined 267 severed fingers and toes with an 80.5 per cent success rate. Success has also been achieved in rejoining the severed fingers of children. An army hospital has replaced 18 severed fingers (16 were completely severed) for nine children between one and a half and 10 years old. Only one was unsuccessful.

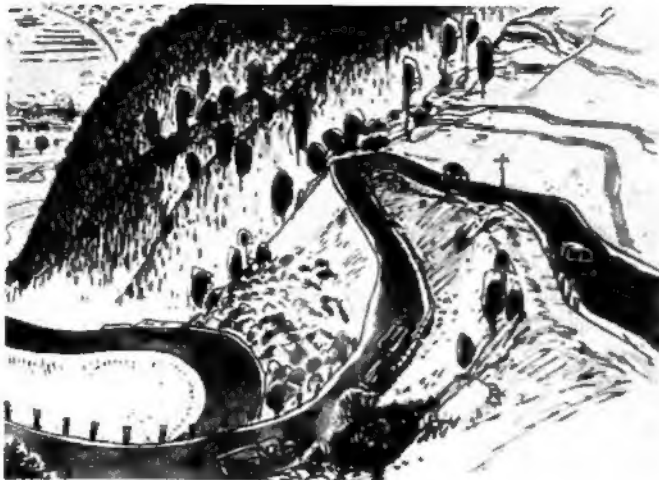
Some hospitals have come up with ways to reconstruct missing fingers and hands. The No. 6 People's Hospital in Shanghai has succeeded in grafting the second and third toes — with the skin and metatarsal bones (between the ankle and toes) attached onto the severed parts of the hands of three patients, who can now sweep the floor, comb their hair and open books with the reconstructed hands.

Theoretical studies in microsurgery have been strengthened in China recently, and many hospitals and research centres are conducting research into circulation and microanatomy.

Wang Hongde, young worker in Shandong, writes again after doctors rejoined nine of his severed fingers.



==ART PAGE==



A Winding Highway.



Green Hillsides.



Along the River.

Sketches by Zhang Yaojun

Zhang Yaojun likes to capture the new look of the mountain areas in Huairou, a northern county of Beijing municipality, where he has lived for a long time.

Born in 1936 in Tianjin, Zhang now works at the Huairou Cultural Centre. These sensitive, lyrical sketches were just recently completed.



Ducks Through the Trees.

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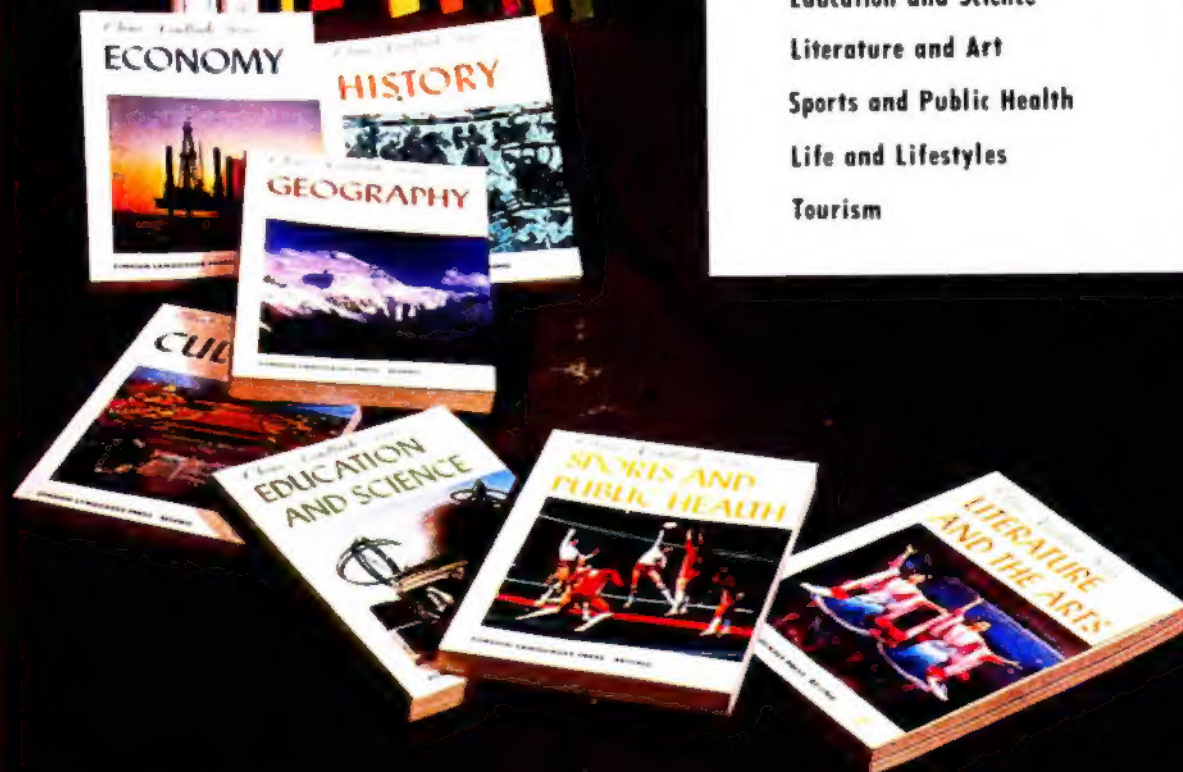
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